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Meadowlark

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Letter from the editor

When it comes to gulls, I am lucky if I can separate an adult herring from an adult ring-billed. My gull-identifying skills are, shall we say, extremely limited. I have decided it is time to bridge the gap between the gull gurus like Ken Brock, Jim Landing, and Peter Petersen and gull gulpers like me. (A gull gulper is one who sees a gull, responds with a gulp, and then redirects her attention to Common Goldeneyes and Buffleheads).

Here's my idea. Get all the people together who find it impossible to get excited about a bird that has so many different plumages many of which can be described in one word - dirty. Then get all the gull nuts together, the ones who can't understand why you don't clearly see that the bunched tertials/ secondaries are lighter than the folded primaries on a first winter Thayer's Gull. Then let's have an all-day gull pow wow out on the lake shore. Perhaps the neophytes and experts can then find some common ground. To get things started, we feature in this issue Peter Petersen's beginner's guide on identifying dark-mantled gulls in Illinois, Jim Landing's article on where and when to find gulls in Illinois, and Ken Brock's article on the first record for a Slaty-backed Gull just across the Illinois border in Michigan City, Indiana. Ken admits in his article that he almost dismissed the slaty-backed as just another lesser black-backed. Kind of makes a gull gulper feel a little better, doesn't it?

Sheryl DeVore

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About Our Cover

Leslie A. DeCourcey drew the Reddish Egret, a species documented for the first time in Illinois last fall. DeCourcey began her professional art career as staff artist at Brookfield Zoo in 1980. Her works hang in private and corporate collections in seven states. DeCourcey accepts commissioned work at 708-387-9265.

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MEADOWLARK

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President's Message

The Joliet Army Arsenal, which is being decommissioned, represents the largest undeveloped tract of land near Chicago with the potential of becoming a birding hotspot if kept natural. Despite the presence of endangered and threatened species there, the U.S. government did not at this writing intend to designate the arsenal as a wildlife refuge. Not surprisingly, numerous groups including land developers have expressed an interest in the land.

This situation creates an issue for IOS to ponder. To what extent should we be involved in land use issues? One of our stated objectives is to support the well-being of birds and birding in Illinois. On a broad scale, this objective would naturally intersect with issues of land use and conservation.

Since the inception of IOS, we have invested our energy strictly with birds and birding rather than spending some of our resources delving into conservation-related issues. While it is important to note that our identity focuses on birds, we can not ignore the land use issues that constantly are presented to IOS for potential involvement. We support saving land from unnecessary development as well as protecting land to insure avian diversity.

It appears prudent now to address the land use question and formulate the approach IOS should take in the future regarding this issue. Membership input will help achieve a well-rounded solution. Feel free to contact me with your thoughts on this topic.

Eric Walters

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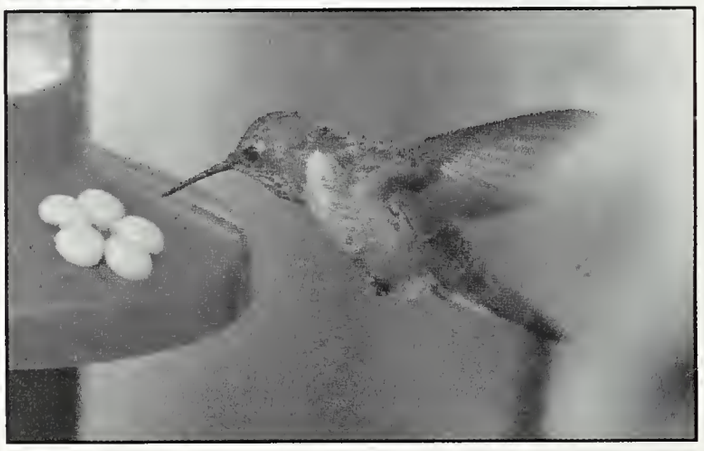
Rufous Hummingbird: First Illinois Record and Specimen

by Ellen B. and Sherwin Strauss



Each year starting in mid-August, migrating Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) stop in our yard to partake from our hummingbird feeders. Some days we see three to four females or immatures performing their aerial maneuvers and zipping around us when we work in the yard.

At about 8 a.m., 14 October 1993, I was watching a ruby-throat on its usual perch outside our patio window on the lilac bush near the feeder when I noticed a strange little "hummer" nearby. The bird was brown, not green as expected even in juvenile ruby-throats (Peterson 1980, Robbins 1983). Furthermore, this hummer was aggressive. It chased juncos and chickadees as well as the Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

When I checked the field guides, the bird most closely resembled a Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*). I called Peg Walsh of the Thorncreek Audubon Society; she was excited because this might be the first confirmable sighting of a species considered hypothetical in Illinois (Bohlen 1989). Walsh called Joe Milosevich and Jeff Chenowyth, who lived nearby, to photograph the bird and document its identity. They agreed the bird was an immature male *Selasphorus* hummingbird. There were some doubts as to whether it was an immature female or male Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*) or a Rufous (*S. rufus*) since it is impossible to separate the two in the field (Stiles 1972, Goetz 1987). Rufous seemed more likely; yet Allen's Hummingbird had been recorded recently in Texas and Louisiana and as far east as Massachusetts (Andrews and Baltosser 1990).

Word of this unusual bird traveled fast. During the weekend almost 100 birders came to see the hummingbird, setting up their tripods, telescopes, cameras, and videos and "oooing and ahhhing" over the little brown bird. For some it was their first sighting of a probable Rufous Hummingbird, and for most it was the first one they had seen in Illinois. Everyone who came got to see the bird; many animatedly discussed whether it was an immature rufous or Allen's. But that didn't matter to us. We were just happy having such an unusual bird in our backyard and delighted to meet so many enthusiastic, interesting, and informed birders.

On 21 October the ruby-throated fluttered its tail and left for warmer climes. We assumed the rufous would migrate, too, but it did not. I contacted officials from zoos and nature centers asking if they would take the bird. Not only did they tell us, "No," but they also emphatically directed us to remove the feeders to force the bird to leave. Reluctantly, we did.

On the third morning after the feeders were removed, Sherwin Strauss saw the rufous flying around the yard. After much agonizing, we hung up a feeder. It was obvious the bird was not leaving and we were then just starving him.

We needed help, so I contacted David Johnson who referred us to a hummingbird authority, Nancy Newfield, in Louisiana. She was reviewing Milosevich's photographs to determine if a positive species identification could be made.

Newfield said we should not have removed the feeders since the bird had already migrated hundreds of miles to our house and was going no farther. The next day we experienced bitter weather and a snow storm. Our flowers died in the frost, and early the

morning of 12 November we were devastated to find the immature male hummingbird dead, not far from the feeder.

On 13 November we took the bird to Dr. David Willard and Thomas Schulenberg, ornithologists at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Schulenberg prepared and examined the specimen and took measurements that made this the first confirmed Rufous Hummingbird in Illinois.

Rufous Hummingbird Specimen Measurements

Thomas Schulenberg of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, prepared the Rufous Hummingbird specimen (FMNH 360705) found in the Strauss backyard. His measurements are as follows: The bird weighed 3 grams and had little fat. The testes measured less than 1 x 1 mm. The bird was in immature plumage except that it had already acquired several adult rectrices.

Using dial calipers Schulenberg recorded the following measurements: exposed culmen, 15.3 mm; wing chord, 40.7 mm; width of rectrix 1, 8.1 mm; and the greatest width of immature rectrix 5 (the right rec-

continued on next page

Rufous Hummingbird: Illinois' Second Record

by Robert F. Danley

When I came home late on 27 October 1993, I noticed on the kitchen table a crude sketch of a hummingbird that my wife, Christine, had made while observing birds visiting the feeders that day. We had seen no hummingbirds for 18 days. Christine's drawing highlighted a buffy colored area below the folded wing. I knew this was a different hummingbird and immediately cleaned the two feeders and restocked them with a stronger sugar solution. A cold front was passing through and temperatures were in the high 30s.

Dawn did not arrive soon enough. I checked the feeders, and there it was. Even in the gloom of heavy cloud cover, the honey-orange coloring of the flank area was obvious. The throat had several large dark-tipped feathers centrally and spotted lines of smaller greenish feathers laterally.

The bird also had a unique flight silhouette. It held its tail horizontally while the body was angled upwards about 25 degrees. The view lasted a few minutes, just enough to know this was a great bird.

> Clinching the bird's vagrant status was the rufous coloring at the base of the tail feathers...

The bird was not seen again until 30 October after which Cody Smout, Judy DeNeal, and Todd Fink, a natural heritage biologist for the Illinois Department of Conservation, came to see it. Clinching the bird's vagrant status was the rufous coloring at the base of the tail feathers, which was noted by all in many good views and postures. We knew it was probably one of the species in the genus *Selasphorus*, but to determine exactly which is very difficult, if not impossible without in-hand measurement (Goetz 1987). For a positive identification, no option existed other than for a licensed bander to trap the bird.

During my lunch hour on 1 November, Fink and Louise Augustine, both licensed banders, DeNeal, and I assembled in my living room awaiting the hummingbird's entrance to the trap. Our anxiety lasted all of 30

Immature male Rufous Hummingbird at feeder, 22 Oct. 1993, Olympia Fields, Cook County. Photos by Joe B. Milosevich

continued on next page

FIRST RECORD, continued

trix 5 was adult), 3.5 mm. The tips of both webs of rectrix 2 were emarginated. Most of these measurements were indicative of either species, but the width of rectrix 5 was at the high end of measurements for immature male rufous (range: 2.7 mm - 3.6 mm), and outside the range for immature male Allen's (range: 1.7 mm - 2.6 mm) (Stiles 1972). In addition, the very emarginated rectrix 2 was diagnostic for Rufous (Stiles 1972).

Acknowledgements

We would like to extend a special thanks to Nancy Newfield, a hummingbird expert, who provided us with copious information. We also sincerely appreciate the identification assistance from Peg Walsh, David Johnson, and Joe Milosevich who came four times to photograph the bird. Finally, thanks to the assistance and care from Dr. David Willard and Thomas Schulenberg in preparing the specimen and housing it at the Field Museum.

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SECOND RECORD, continued

seconds when the bird flew directly into the cage. Like a precision swat team, we immediately began measuring and photographing the bird. In 10 minutes, we measured bill length and wing chord, then plucked three tail feathers, two gorget feathers, and two mantle feathers. Numerous photographs crucial to specific identification were taken. The bird was released and continued to use our feeders, appearing unharmed by the experience.

Identification

Photos showed rufous coloring on all the tail feathers. This eliminated both Calliope (*Stellula calliope*) and Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) of any sex or age and all other hummingbird species except for Rufous (*Selasphorus rufus*) or Allen's Hummingbirds (*S. sasin*) (Stiles 1972).

Our next step was to age and sex the bird. We noticed there were no spotted feathers in the intraramal region (the upper throat bordering the base of the bill). This area was clean white. The spotted feathers farther down the sides of the throat had pale edgings restricting the color to the feather shaft, which is indicative of an immature female of either species.

In most cases, the widths of rectrices 1 (central tail feathers) and 5 (outer tail feathers) will prove a bird's identity (Goetz 1987), but there is a zone of overlap between the largest Allen's and smallest Rufous. Measurements above 8.4 mm for rectrix 1 and 3.3 mm for rectrix 5 indicate Rufous Hummingbird.

In our specimen, both rectrices were almost 9 mm wide. Rectrix 5 appeared to be at least 4 mm wide. The wing chord measured 46 mm. These measurements fit the immature female Rufous Hummingbird. Other features including feather shape and proportion of colors on the tail feathers, point secondarily to the bird's identity.

This is the second record for Rufous Hummingbird in Illinois. Our bird was last seen 15 January 1994.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks go to the team of Louise Augustine, Judy DeNeal, and Todd Fink, whose touch, sensibilities, and equipment prevented this from being just another unidentified *Selasphorus*.

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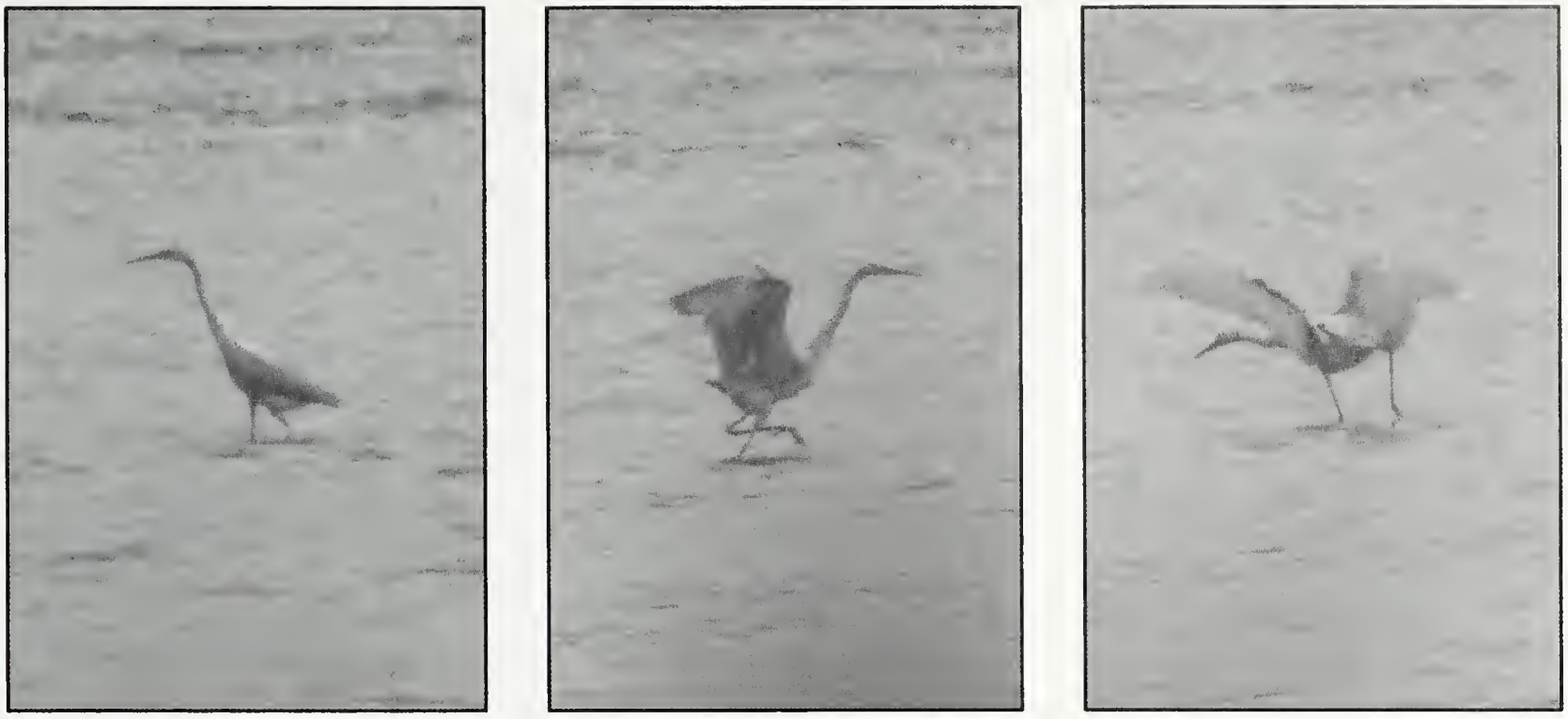
Editor's Note: Only persons with special banding permits are allowed to band and examine birds. IOS does not encourage haphazard trapping or handling of birds to determine identification.



Reddish Egret
First Confirmed State Record

by Sue Friscia

Lake Calumet is surrounded by waste dumps, incinerators, sanitation plants, and factories. Trucks are constantly creating minor dust storms. Anyone considering obeying the speed limit will almost surely be run over by the 16-wheelers. Some days, especially when it's hot and humid, the air is so thick and fragrant that I must breathe through my hand to mask the aroma. Why anyone would want to spend as much time as I do in such an undesirable place is simple. You never know what birds will appear.

The summer of 1993 we had so much rain that the usual shorebird habitats there were flooded. I decided on 1 August to forget these traditional hotspots and check some less accessible areas. One of these is the north end of Lake Calumet, which is being converted into a golf course. I couldn't find any shorebirds, so I climbed to the top of the newly created "Mount Calumet" where I saw that the middle basin was filled with egrets. I couldn't understand how they could be standing in water that should be way over their heads. Time to investigate.

> Sometimes you just have to take a chance. So I blurted out, "Bet this is a Reddish Egret."

As I drove down the 1-94 frontage road looking for a good vantage point, I saw a woman unlocking a gate to a road that led to the basin. I drove in acting as if I belonged, but I don't recommend anyone else trying that unless they are willing to take a chance of being locked in, which has happened to me in the past. I stopped at a dike built through the middle of the basin. The western section was dry, and truckers were hauling clay to use as topping for the golf course. As a result, a great deal of water had been drained out of the eastern section making it very shallow. This new area was loaded with egrets, herons, and shorebirds. I observed a veritable feeding frenzy. The birds didn't even flinch when a cannon sounded every few minutes to scare away wildlife from the work area. I was asked to leave but told I could view the area from Stony Island Av-

Immature Reddish Egret, 14 August, 1993. Lake Calumet, Cook County. Photos by Joe B. Milosevich.

enue. I checked this new wetland about every day between 1 and 13 August. There were always several hundred shorebirds of 12 different species, and numerous herons, egrets, and cormorants.

On 14 August, the Lake Calumet Ecological Park sponsored a field trip and folks came from all over the city. The Chicago Ornithological Society contingent was there including Craig Thayer, John Staudinger, Lois and Ray Lohmann, Dennis Lane, and Phyllis Gruver. They were anxious to explore the new wetland, so we headed out to the middle basin before everyone else. I had just focused my scope on an island in the middle of the basin when I noticed a darkish-looking bird standing behind several Great Egrets. It was noticeably smaller, so I thought I might have my Little Blue Heron for the year. I remarked, "I think I have a little blue on the island."

Everyone immediately turned their scopes on the bird, but it wasn't being very cooperative as it lurked behind the Great Egrets. The debate began. "It's an immature great blue."

"No it's not!"

"It has to be a little blue. Look how small it is."

"Are you sure? Is it really small or is it just the angle you're looking from?"

Ray Lohmann produced the National Geographic bird guide and passed it around. After studying the plates I realized why we couldn't agree. Something was wrong about both choices. The bird was too small to be a great blue, but little blues don't have bills so big and thick. Besides, the bill looked almost completely dark! This bird had a lanky look; its legs and neck seemed long in proportion to its body.

At that point the image of an unidentified heron I had seen years before in Illinois came back to me. I grabbed the Geographic again and looked at the paintings of Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*). Now everything was starting to click: dark legs, thick bill. Yet there was no feeding dance characteristic of this species. Sometimes you just have to take a chance. So I blurted out, "Bet this is a Reddish Egret."

The response was an incredulous, "Right."

I couldn't blame them for being skeptical. But finally our avian friend got hungry and started to hop around, swinging its wings like a mad man. There was no longer any doubt. I don't know who hopped higher, the bird or us. Just then the rest of the field trip participants caught up with us. Walter Marcisz and Jim Landing confirmed our identification. It was an immature Reddish Egret.

I spent the rest of the afternoon calling friends, walking back and forth on the dike, greeting folks, and enjoying the egret with them. It was just like Andy Warhol predicted. This was my 15 minutes of fame.

The bird was seen by many observers and also photographed. I last saw the egret 24 September 1993 as I was doing my usual lunch hour birding at Lake Calumet. The egret was feeding at the Big Marsh, then flew in and perched on a log not far from where I was standing. The final sighting was 2 October 1993 when John O'Brien and Paul Pisano watched the egret at dusk.

Descriptions of the Lake Calumet Reddish Egret are pending investigation. If accepted, this would be the first valid record for Illinois.

Distribution

The Reddish Egret breeds form Baja California and the Gulf Coast (Florida to Texas) south to the West Indies and Central America. In the eastern U.S. it has been recorded as a vagrant up the Atlantic coast to Nova Scotia and, inland, in Missouri, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania (DeSante and Pyle 1986).

The fall of 1993 produced three additional sightings, all in the Midwest (Kenneth J. Brock in litt.): 21-22 August, Kingsburg, Indiana; 5 - 8 September, west of Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa; and 2 August, Point Mouillee State Game Area, Monroe County, Michigan. All are state records pending review by their respective state ornithological record committees.

In Illinois, Bohlen (1989) lists the Reddish Egret as hypothetical. He doubts Nelson's 1877 assertion that "this species was quite common" in Illinois. The only other report, at Chain-of-Rocks Bridge, Chouteau Island, Madison County, 29 July 1949, was rejected by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee (Goetz 1990).

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A Slaty-backed Gull

Sight Record for Indiana/With Comments on Identification

by Kenneth J. Brock

Though the date was mid-March, nothing in the harsh domain of Michigan City, Indiana, harbor provided the least hint that winter was waning. Lake Michigan was frozen to the horizon and jagged ice ridges loomed above last summer's shoreline. The yacht basin and harbor were choked with pack-ice and a cold east wind only deepened the gray overcast. This arctic scene greeted Susan Bagby and me upon our 7 a.m. arrival at the harbor on 13 March 1993.

As we drove into the parking lot John Cassady, Lynea Hinchman, and John White were busily assembling scopes and donning cold weather gear. Our spirits soared when a very large mass of gulls was detected near the warm-water discharge of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NIPSCO) power plant; few birds were visible elsewhere. Anxious to scan the gulls for rarities, the entire group headed westward toward the jetty, which would provide a suitable vantage point. During this brief hike, Brendan Grube joined the entourage.

The gulls could be seen reasonably well from the base of the jetty. The flock consisted of perhaps 3,000 birds perched on ice north of the NIPSCO plant. Using a 20X Kowa telescope, I scanned the flock three times detecting only Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. Viewing conditions were less than ideal. The ice was decorated with protruding blocks and irregular mounds that obscured many birds. The density of gulls also made it difficult to see individuals in the flock. Additionally, most of the birds faced directly toward us, into the east wind, providing only anterior views.

We continued to monitor the flock and at 7:30 a.m. Cassady detected an adult black-backed individual within the throng. My first look at the bird, which was 300 to 400 meters away, revealed an inky-black mantle suggesting a Great Black-backed Gull (*L. marinus*). A slightly better view showed that this individual was not larger than adjacent Herring Gulls. Further, this gull possessed moderate winter head mottling, which does not occur on great black-backed adults. As these characters rule out *L. marinus* I tentatively identified the bird as a Lesser Black-backed Gull (*L. fuscus*), attributing its apparent blackness to the overcast.

Someone suggested that we move to the plant; from that location we would be both closer to the flock and have a side view of the gulls as they faced eastward to the wind. I objected, noting that the drive to the plant and hike to the outlet would consume valuable time, thereby decreasing later birding opportunities along the lakefront. My objection was quickly overruled.

As we approached the warm water outlet, the clouds momentarily broke providing some direct sunlight. About this time the gull flock took wing. The bird of interest was quickly detected within the teaming flock, allowing a brief view of the upper wing pattern. In bright sunlight the black primaries were noticeably darker than the mantle, providing additional evidence that the bird was not a Great Black-backed Gull.

During the flight I checked the upper wing for a white "primary" bar that might indicate Slaty-backed Gull (*L. schistisagus*). This famous mark, also variously known as the "white tongue," "dividing spots," or "the string of pearls," consists of a white area that separates the posterior portion of the black primaries from the dark gray mantle. It almost appears that the white trailing edge of the upper wing extends into the wing between the inner primaries from the mantle (figure 1). The "bar" is created by subapical white spots or mirrors on the inner webs of primaries five through eight that align when the wing is spread, thus the term "string of pearls".

Not detecting a primary bar, I eliminated Slaty-backed Gull, concluding that the bird was a lesser black-backed. The bird then landed some 200 meters north of the observers and direct sunlight provided excellent viewing of the sitting gull except that its legs were not visible.

Perhaps the cold had numbed my faculties, but for some reason the fact that this bird was too large for a lesser black-backed eluded me and I turned my attention to a second-year Iceland Gull (*L. glaucoides*) that Grube had sifted from the hoard.

Cassady, who was more persevering than I, announced that our swarthy-backed friend had pink legs. A quick look through the 50x Questar

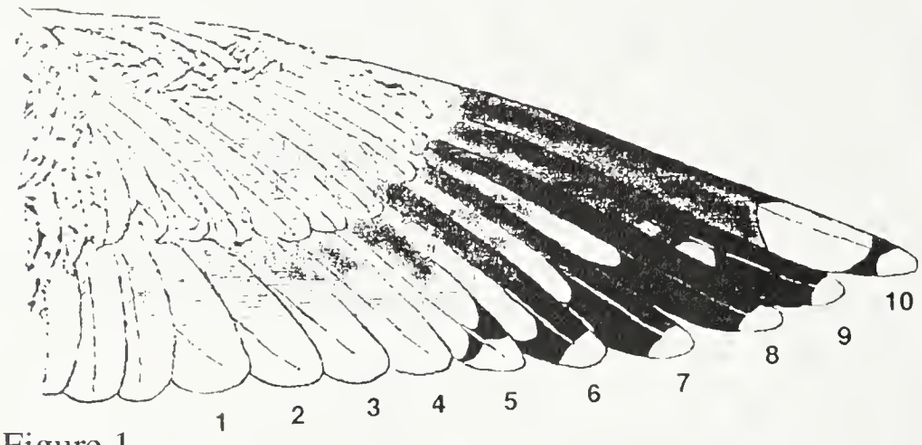

Figure 1.
Note that the white trailing edge of the upper wing extends into the wing between the inner primaries from the mantle.

revealed that the now visible legs and feet were indeed bold pink - a full pink, not the pale flesh or whitish seen on legs of many immature gulls. We watched the bird intently until it departed with the other gulls at 9:15 a.m. The gull flew several times allowing observation of the wing pattern. Though the primary bar was not detected, a broad white trailing edge was observed and the underwing displayed gray, rather than black, primaries.

We broke for lunch and obtained some detailed gull literature including Grant (1986). The bird returned form the west at 1:05 p.m. and joined the flock. Cassady followed it in his telescope. Upon landing, the bird flared its wings allowing Cassady to see white spots on two inner primaries. The gull was still present when we left at 2:20 p.m, but was very difficult to see since it was almost always obscured by other gulls and frequently disappeared into crevasses.

We recorded the following information while watching the bird.

Observations while Perched

The bird was about the size of the largest Herring Gull present. Its mantle was blackish with no hint of brown, and stood out boldly among the herring and ring-bills. I had observed two adults lesser black-backed within five weeks (the last on 8 March); both appeared distinctly paler-backed than this bird. Though no other dark back gulls were present for direct comparison, I believe the Michigan City bird was darker than a typical Lesser Black-backed Gull (*L.f. graellsii*) but lighter than a great black-backed. Bold white scapular patches and tertials were apparent on the perched bird (figure 2).

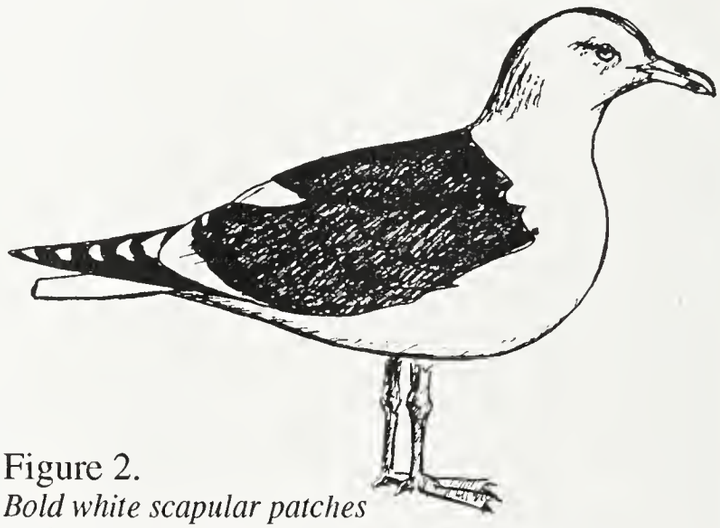

Figure 2.
Bold white scapular patches and tertials were apparent on the perched bird.
Drawing by John Cassady.

The head was whitish with fine brownish mottling, which was moderately intense on the nape and more diffuse elsewhere (figure 3). The faint mottling gave the entire head a creamy cast compared with the stark white heads of nearby breeding-plumaged Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. Slightly darker mottling was present around the eye. The head appeared well rounded, rather than angular.

Upper surfaces of the primaries were jet black with white apical spots; the spots were similar in size to those on nearby Herring Gulls. A large white mirror was visible on the outermost primary; seen clearly on the underwing of the perched bird. The yellow bill displayed a red spot on the lower mandible; no black was present. The bill was about the same size and the same proportions as those on nearby Herring Gulls. The upper and lower mandible edges were parallel and there was only a slight enlargement at the gonydeal angle. Legs and feet were pink.

Observations in Flight

The mantle appeared paler than the black primary tips; contrast was clearly visible in flight. The most conspicuous feature on the upper wing was a very broad (2-3 cm. wide) white trailing edge, which was especially evident on the inner wing (figure 4). The trailing edge was much wider than those noted on nearby Herring Gulls.

The underwings were white except for a diffuse grayish wash that covered the primaries, and extended

inward on the flight feathers covering about half of the secondaries. This smudgy gray did not reach the bird's body. Both the underparts and tail were white.

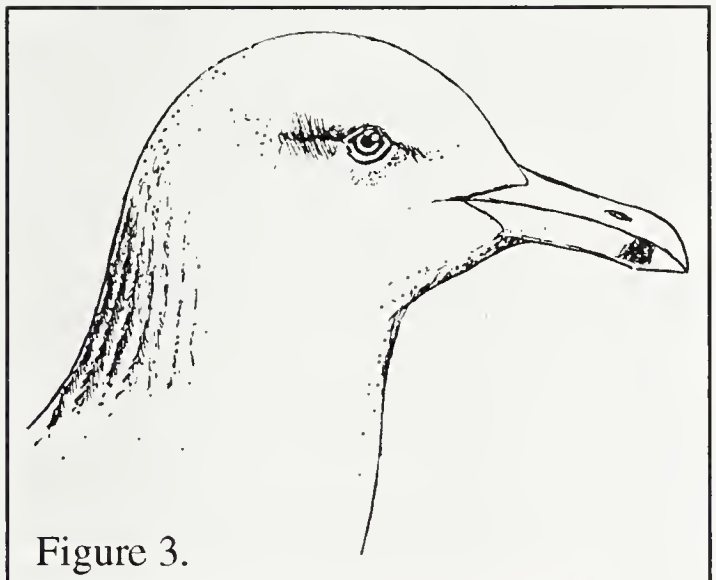

Figure 3.
The head was whitish with fine brownish mottling, which was moderately intense on the nape and more diffuse elsewhere.

Drawing by John Cassady.

Despite concerted effort, I was never able to see a white primary bar form either above or below, but Cassady saw two of the white spots on one occasion when the bird flared for landing (figure 4).

Identification

The Michigan City bird was an adult winter Slaty-backed Gull. My inability to see the primary bar was troublesome; indeed, it initially led me to rule out slaty-backed. My only previous slaty-backed was the 1984 St. Louis bird, which possessed a very distinctive bar. An examination of published photographs revealed that this mark is far less conspicuous on many birds. Goetz et al. (1986) note that mirrors on the eighth primary are quite small on a significant number of individuals, rendering the primary bar less visible. Examine Figure 1 noting the effect of removing the large mirror on primary eight. A more obscure bar, coupled with the fact that all flight observations were at 200 meters or more through binoculars apparently explains my inability to detect this mark.

Elimination of Similar Species

The only North American gulls likely to be confused with a typical slaty-backed are: Great Black-backed, Lesser Black-backed, Western, and Yellow-legged Gulls. All characteristics observed are consistent with slaty-backed and at least three marks are incompatible with each alternate possibility. Importantly, all four of the other black-backed species have black, not gray undersides on the outer two primaries (Grant, 1986, p. 174-75.)

The Michigan City bird was much smaller and paler backed than the great black-backed, which also has a much narrower white trailing edge on the upperwing and little contrast between the wingtips and mantle.

Adult Lesser Black-backed Gulls have yellow legs and a narrow (1 cm.?) trailing edge on wing. *L. fuscus* is also smaller and possesses a finer bill than a Herring Gull. The race that occurs in the Midwest (*graellsii*) is also paler backed than the Michigan City bird.

The Western Gull is the most similar species. It is roughly slaty-backed in size, has pink legs, and can possess a fairly wide upper wing trailing edge. However, the Western Gull's bill is proportionally much deeper with bold expansion at the gony. The white primary bar spots do not occur on Western Gull (Hoffman et al. 1978). Only the pale northern subspecies (*L.o. occidentalis*), which has a mantle tint similar to Thayer's Gull (Weber, 1981), and is therefore much paler than the Indian bird, has winter head mottling. The darker backed from *L.l. wymani* has a clean white head in winter (Binford, 1978). Further, Grant states that the fine streaking on nominate birds is gray; head mottling on the Michigan City bird was brownish.

Yellow-footed Gull is eliminated by the same factors as western plus this bird has yellow, rather than pink, legs and feet.

Possible Hybrids

The elimination of hybrids is very difficult as there exists no well-tested theory through which morphological factors can positively rule out hybridism. The practice has been to assume that hybrids possess characters intermediate between their parents. That is, each morphological characteristic will either match that trait on one parent, or be an intermediate blend of the parental types. Studies in contact zones provide the main evidence that this approach can be applied to gulls.

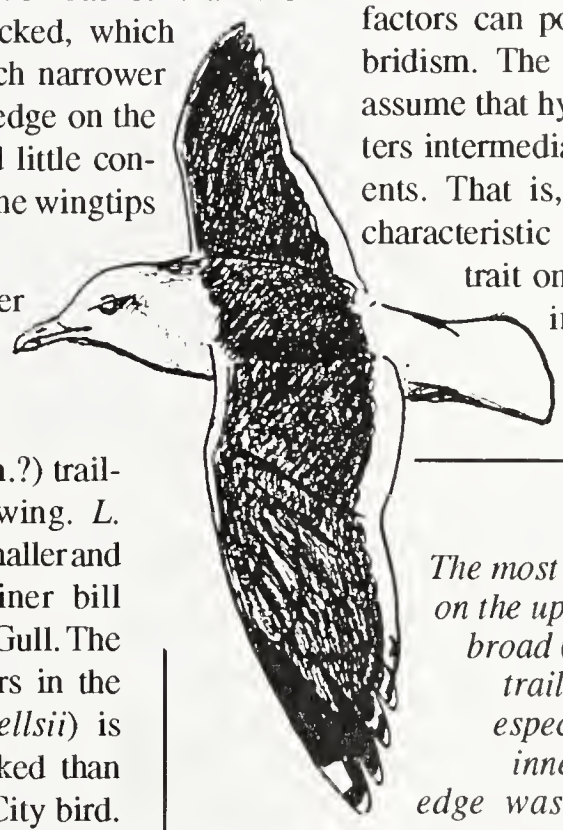

Figure 4.
The most conspicuous feature on the upper wing was a very broad (2-3 cm. wide) white trailing edge, which was especially evident on the inner wing. The trailing edge was much wider than those noted on nearby Herring Gulls.

Drawing by John Cassady.

These studies reveal that gull hybrids display a full spectrum of integradations between the parental types, and that many characters, such as mantle tint, are intermediate blends. Indeed, Hoffman et al. (1987) used mantle darkness among other traits to identify western X glaucous-winged hybrids. The literature also contains my hybrid gull descriptions in which conjectural parents are deduced by selecting species whose traits bracket those of the presumed hybrid (Foxall 1979, DeBenedicits, 1978, and Jehl, 1971). Though speculative, this is apparently the only method of assessing gull hybridism using morphological characteristics.

I considered various combinations of the larger North American Larids (California, Herring, Thayer's, Iceland, Lesser Black-backed, Western, Glaucous-winged, Glaucous, and Great Black-backed Gulls) to see if any crosses might produce traits that bracket those of the bird in question. None produced a combination of features identical to the Michigan City bird. The closest combination was a Thayer's X western (*L.o. wymani*) hybrid. This cross might possess a wide upper wing trailing edge (from the western) plus gray underwings and primary bar (from Thayer's). However, the mantle of this hybrid would likely be paler than that observed on the Michigan City bird. Binford (1978) states that *L.o. wymani* is half a shade paler than *L.f. graellsii*, thus a Thayer's X western should be noticeably paler backed than the Michigan City bird. From a practical viewpoint, this combination is even more remote as their breeding ranges are separated by several thousand kilometers.

Discussion

The Michigan City bird represents Indiana's first Slay-backed Gull record. This species seems to be undergoing rapid expansion throughout North America. The initial occurrence in the contiguous 48 states occurred in St. Louis during the winter of 1983/84. Over the subsequent decade, the species has been recorded several times including a third-winter bird in extreme south Texas (Lasley and Sexton 1992). A major incursion occurred during the winter of 1992/93 with reports from Ontario (Ridout 1993), at least two in Oregon (Tweit and Johnson 1993), and Ohio (Peterjohn and Gustafson 1993). The Michigan City bird was apparently a participant in this incursion.

Has the frequency of Slaty-backed Gull appearance in the United States really increased or are better informed birders now detecting birds previously missed? There appears no clear answer to this question. It is clear, however, that dark-mantled gulls occurring in the Midwest can no longer safely be assumed to simply be Lesser or Great Black-backed Gulls.

Acknowledgements

I am indebted to Indiana Rarities Committee members Alan Bruner, Jim Campbell, Jim Haw, Ed Hopkins, Scott Jackson, and Charles Keller, who critically reviewed the documentations. John Cassady generously allowed use of his fine drawings. And finally, without the perseverance of my co-observers who led me kicking and screaming for a better look, this rarity would have almost certainly been missed. Accordingly, I offer my sincerest thanks to Brendan Grube, John Cassady, John White, Lynea Hinchman, and Susan Bagby.

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A Beginner's Guide to Dark-Mantled Gulls in Illinois

by Peter C. Petersen

A combination of greatly improved texts, better optics, and more knowledgeable observers has resulted in a sharp increase in the records for dark-mantled gulls in Illinois. While most records have been between November and March, some have been earlier or later. The four species considered are Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*), Slaty-backed Gull, *(Larus schistisagus)*, and Great Black-backed Gull, *(Larus marinus)*.

Distribution in Illinois

Lesser Black-backed and Great Black-backed Gulls are the most common dark-mantled gull species observed in Illinois. Western and Slaty-backed Gulls are very rare vagrants in Illinois (Bohlen 1989).

Great Black-backed Gulls have been seen in the prairie state for more than 100 years (Bohlen 1989). During November 1991 and April 1992, the *Meadowlark* Field Notes contained 17 reports: two from November, five each for December and January, three for February, two for March, and one for April.

Lesser Black-backed Gull was not recorded in Illinois until 1980 (Bohlen 1989); but between 1980 and 1987, some 18 acceptable records were documented. From October 1991 through April 1992, some 29 Lesser Black-backed Gulls were reported (*Meadowlark*: 1, p. 32, 112, 148), an amazing increase.

Western Gull has never been recorded farther east than Illinois (Bohlen 1989) and only one record has been accepted. One was present 19 October 1927 through 17 November 1927 in Chicago where it was collected. Another Chicago record from 18 February 1950 in Chicago is undocumented (Bohlen 1989). The most recent sighting was of an adult above Lock and Dam No. 15 on the Mississippi River 12 December 1989 (*Iowa Bird Life*: 60, p.52).

Western Gull, late May 1992, Point Reyes National Seashore, California. Western Gull has never been recorded farther east than Illinois and only one record has been accepted. It is a very rare vagrant in Illinois. Photo by Melissa Kania.

Slaty-backed Gull has been seen three times in Illinois. All were adults. The first was recorded near Lock 27 in the Alton area 20 December 1983 through 28 January 1984 (Bohlen 1989). The bird was seen by some 1,000 birders from 24 states and photographs were taken.

Illinois' second Slaty-backed was reported in the Quad City area 14 - 25 February 1989 (Illinois Birds & Birding: 5, p.70). The bird was seen on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River 14 March 1989 by the author. The third record was 6 February 1991 at the Rock Island Arsenal (*Meadowlark* 1: p.103).

The following identification information, gleaned from my experience and the literature, has application for winter as well as fall and spring. Identification of dark-mantled gulls needs to be based on a combination of field characters including total length, bill size, and wingtip, bill, and feet coloration.

Size

One first step would be to relate the size to that of the Herring Gull which is likely to be present in all parts of Illinois and may well be close enough to the rare dark-mantled gulls for comparison (Table 1).

Lesser Black-backed Gull is the smallest in total length of the four dark-mantled gulls and the Herring Gull. Great black-backed is the largest. Western and Slaty-backed Gulls are about the same. Sizes do overlap, so the observer should be careful not

Lesser Black-backed Gull, 11 Oct. 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago, Cook County. The species is becoming more common in Illinois. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi. (Top right) Sub-adult Great Black-backed Gull (center), 3 December 1992, Brandon Road Lock and Dam, Joliet, Will County. This species has been recorded in Illinois for a century. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

to use size as a determining factor. The observer also should consider variations between male and female within species.

Table 1 - Size Comparisons of Dark-Mantled Gulls*

Species	Total Length	Wingspan	Bill Length
Herring	55-66 cm.	137-142 cm.	4.8-5.5 cm.
Lesser Black-backed	51-61 cm.	124-127 cm.	4.5-5.5 cm.
Western	61-68 cm.	132-142 c.m.	5.4-5.7 cm.
Slaty-backed	61-68 cm.	132-137 cm.	5.4-6.2 cm.
Great Black-backed	71-79 cm.	152-167 cm.	6.1-7.0 cm.

*The table is based of measurements in Harrison (1983) or Ridgway (1919). Harrison is the only modern reference which uses metric measurements and covers all species.

Table 2 - Adult plumage Differences of Dark-Mantled Gulls

Note: All species in adult plumage have from pale to bright pink legs and feet and a yellow/red spot on bill.

For comparison, a Herring Gull has a pale gray mantle with narrow white trailing edge, a black wingtip with some white at edge, and a heavily streaked brown head and neck.

Lesser Black-backed Gull	Western Gull
Heavily streaked brown head and neck Dark slate gray mantle Gray narrow white trailing edge Black wingtips with some white at edge	Lightly streaked brown head and neck Very dark slate gray mantle Narrow white trailing edge Black wingtips with some white at edge
Slaty-backed Gull	**Great Black-backed Gull**
Lightly streaked brown head and neck Dark slate gray mantle Usually a broad white trailing edge Black wingtips broadly tipped with white	Very lightly streaked brown head and neck Very heavy bill Black mantle Narrow white trailing edge Black wingtip broadly tipped with white

Information based on plates in Scott (1987).

Keep in mind, too, that discrepancies occur in the literature. For example, Cramp (1983) lists the range of the Great Black-backed Gull's total length as between 64 to 78 cm. while Harrison's (1983) low end is 71 cm. Cramp also says the lesser black-backed has a length range of 52 to 67 cm., while Harrison's high end is only 61 cm. These differences show the danger in relying to any great degree on size.

Overall appearance often gives clues. For example, the lesser black-backed is more lightly built with long, slim wings when compared with the other three species. The great black-backed is the largest and most heavily built.

Adult Plumage

In adults, the great black-backed is the only one of the four with a black mantle (Table 2). The other three have dark gray mantles; the western's is the darkest. The shade of gray can vary depending on light angle and should be judged through prolonged observation if possible and in comparison to a nearby Herring Gull. In at least one instance, a Slaty-backed Gull had a paler mantle, nearly like a

Herring Gull (American Birds:47, p. 263).

Leg color is always yellow in adult lesser black-backed and pink in the other three. The brightest pink is found in slaty-backed; the palest in great black-backed. Western is somewhere in between.

When comparing western and slaty-backed, the most similar dark mantled gulls in adult plumage, note the broad white trailing edge of the wing on the slaty. Wing tip differences include more black on the western especially on the underside and lack of white dividing spots on the third to sixth primaries (not always visible in the field). The western is also generally more heavily built than the Slaty-backed Gull and has a rather blob-ending bill. The slaty's bill is actually deeper at the tip than at the base.

Immature Plumages

The mid-winter gull populations along the upper Mississippi River are predominantly adult. Immatures are most likely during late fall and early spring. The third winter plumage for all four is much like the adult plumage except the bill and tail have subterminal black areas of variable extent. Also, wingtips show less white and there is more extensive brown flecking on the head. The legs of a third winter plumaged Lesser Black-backed Gull are a very dull yellow or gray.

Second Winter Plumage

The second winter plumage differs greatly from the adult plumage for all four species. Common characteristics are black subterminal bill bands and tails that are either very dark or with dark bands.

The Lesser Black-backed Gull looks much more like a herring than when older but should show some dark gray on the mantle. Legs can be yellowish to flesh color. The species in this plumage has a continuous blackish tip along the wing's trailing edge.

Slaty-backed Gull with Herring Gulls, 6 Feb., 1989, Moline. There are only three accepted records for the species in Illinois. Photo by Peter Petersen.

Westerns have very dark wings and a wide dark tail band. Slaty-backed Gulls feature a pale inner wing area. The species in this plumage is not as dark as western. Great Black-backed Gull should be getting some black back feathers at this stage. The observer can also use this species' large size and heavy flight at this age as a guide.

First Winter Plumage

The first winter plumage probably poses the most difficult identification problems. The lesser black-backed is very similar to first winter herring, although it is a bit smaller. The head and belly are paler and the upper parts feature feathers with a more distinctly black and white checkerboard.

Westerns are quite dark winged and very dark overall. Slaty-backed is paler than western and herring although photographs in Grant (1986) show great variation. They show a double dark bar along the trailing edge of the wing like a California Gull and differ from those shown in Scott (1987).

The Great Black-backed Gull has a rather pale head and body, the checkerboard look of the much smaller lesser black-backed, and a nearly white rump.

Resources

Before going out to search for wintering dark-mantled gulls in Illinois, review all four species in Grant (1986) and Harrison (1983). Grant is perhaps the best overall reference for

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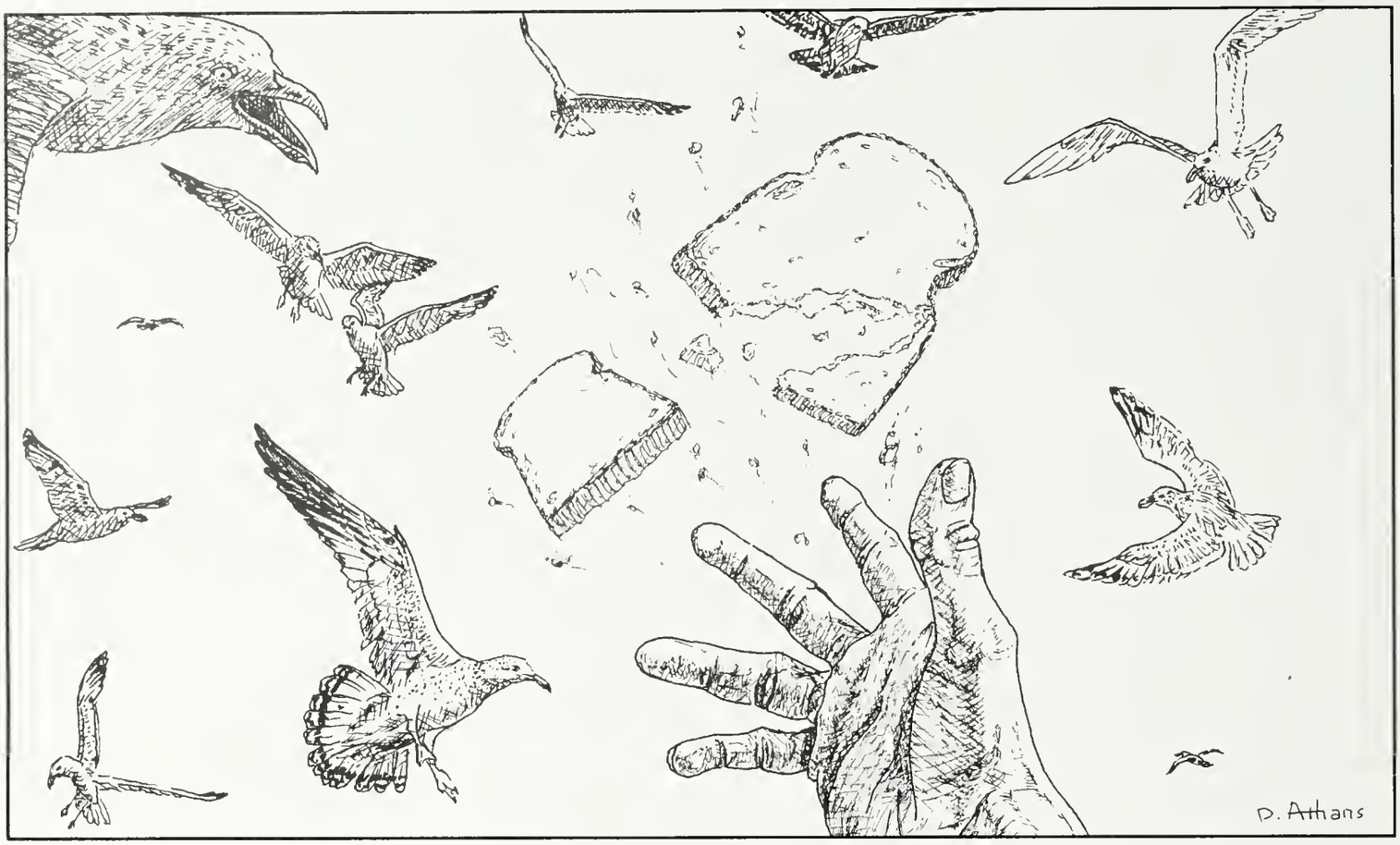

Chumming for gulls. Drawing by David Athans.

species covered in this article.

The plates in Robbins (1983) contain many errors, covered by Stallcup (1985). The best solution is to avoid the Robbins guide for gulls. For more detailed information on the Lesser Black-backed Gull problem involving the less likely European races, consult Kaufman (1990).

Should you discover any dark-mantled gulls late fall, winter, or early spring in Illinois, document the coloration patterns and take photographs, especially showing the species in relationship to other gulls such as the herring. Send your notes to the appropriate Field Notes editors. The information is valuable data which will improve our knowledge about the four dark-mantled gulls that visit Illinois.

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BIRD FINDING GUIDE

Gull Birding in Illinois

by James E. Landing

The unofficial temperature in Chicago the morning of 17 January 1982 was 28 degrees below zero! With winds gusting to 30 miles, the wind-chill factor was 60 degrees below zero. Fortunately, my car started since I was curious as to how birds in the area were adjusting to such extreme conditions. On the way to the lakefront I saw Rock Doves and House Sparrows sitting on city light poles, attempting to find warmth from the bulbs. Starlings, for the most part, were sitting next to building chimneys. No birds were flying or feeding. I drove Lake Shore Drive from the Loop to Montrose Harbor and did not pass a single car or person. At Montrose Harbor I could see the temperature contrast between air and water was so great that the area within 20 feet of the surface of Lake Michigan was saturated with radiation fog, obscuring all visibility. No birds could be seen or heard. As I was throwing bread on the water in hopes of attracting something, a photographer from the *Chicago Sun-Times* approached. He had been given the assignment of photographing some activity in the cold, but he had been unable to find any sign of living things except for me and a half dozen Ring-billed Gulls attracted to the bread. No other gulls

were present. At the same time, however, there was a notable increase of gulls farther south, along the Illinois River, the Mississippi River, and the Ohio River (although I wasn't aware of it at the time). Having birded Lake Michigan for some 40 years, I felt that the lack of gulls on that January day was a void of unusual moment. Gulls have always been a part of daily life in Chicago. Their absence lasted several weeks, then they slowly trickled in again as the weather warmed.

Gulls have increased in Illinois the last 50 years both in numbers and the reports of unusual species. Records of Ivory, Glaucous-winged, Ross', Mew, California, Common Black-headed, and Slaty-backed Gulls have all been added the past two decades to the Illinois list, and the Lesser Black-backed Gull is now approaching a very frequent status. Still, there are only three species of gull commonly found in Illinois: Ring-billed, Herring, and Bonaparte's Gulls, the latter being distinctly seasonal. Since 1968 the ring-billed has nested in the Lake Calumet area of southeast Chicago, and the herring soon joined them. At the present time the Chicago gull colony must comprise some 20,000 birds.

This increase in numbers did not happen by accident. As excellent scavengers, gulls thrive in degraded environments and are attracted to the worst examples of land use and human habit known. It is this writer's belief that their increase in Chicago attests to the decline in the quality of life in the Windy City through increased air, water, and land pollution.

Why Bird for Gulls

Many good reasons exist to develop an interest in gulls. Gulls are large, frequently found in large numbers, mix easily, and are slow-moving enough to allow good study. They are congenial and easily attracted by throwing bread or crumbs, birdseed, or other food. They provide interesting study of plumages. Gulls all have recognizable plumages which change twice a year until they reach adulthood which, for large gulls, may take four to six years.

Gulls are strong and powerful flyers, so chances of finding a rare gull in Illinois is very high. Finally, gulls are an indicator species for the state of our environment. Large increases in gull population, not due to migration or weather, may signal a decline in the quality of our water, air, and land. Gulls are successful scavengers and are attracted by degrading environments. People in this country are providing gulls with plenty of these.

When to Find Gulls

The greatest number of gull species would be expected in the fall and through the winter months in Illinois. Each species has its own peculiar distribution (see Table 1), although Ring-billed and Herring Gulls might be found on almost any day. Anyone sincerely interested in gulls would not want to miss birding extensively between September and March.

How and Where to Find Gulls

Finding gulls in Illinois should be little problem. The state is well connected by rivers and streams, and dotted with lakes which gulls frequent. In urban areas the birds can be

Table 1: Gull Records for Chicago and Illinois 1978-1993

Note: Excludes Ring-billed Gull and Herring Gull. Numbers represent the number of days gulls were recorded

Species	Total	JAN	FEB	MA	AP	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OC	NOV	DE
Bonaparte's	506	11	1	9	83	47	10	20	68	56	66	85	50
Thayer's	250	54	32	25	10	0	0	0	0	1	5	44	79
Glaucous	190	65	31	16	9	0	1	1	0	1	1	10	55
Franklin's	56	0	0	3	2	3	7	14	7	8	5	7	0
Great Black-backed	53	19	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Iceland	46	10	12	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Lesser Black-backed	20	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Little	19	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	7
Laughing	17	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	6	0	0	0
Black-legged Kittiwake	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ivory	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Glaucous-winged	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mew	3	1	1*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaty-backed	2	1*	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	1	0
Common Black-headed	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2**	0	0
Ross'***	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sabine's	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0

* Seen in Illinois but not in the Chicago area

** Both records in Illinois but only 1 for Chicago area

*** Illinois records probable only; other record for Missouri

Source: The writer's personal records

Other gulls reported in Illinois: Western Gull

found in parking lots, golf courses, large playgrounds and, especially, in garbage dumps. In rural areas they can be seen following plows, in farm ponds, and, like Cattle Egrets, milling among the horses and cows. Gull activity attracts other gulls, and throwing old bread on the water or ground will lure them in good numbers. In the winter look for ice where gulls loaf. Also look along the waterways and check the roofs of warehouses and factories.

Gulls are attracted to water and trash, so check wherever quantities of either are found. Some of the better gull areas in Illinois are described below (See map).

Gull Area 1: Alton-Belleville

Along the Mississippi River, the major concentration points are near the locks and dams. At Alton check Lock and Dam No. 26 by using IL-100 and IL-143. Also, cross the Mississippi River via route US 67. These are major winter gull concentration points.

In the East St. Louis area look near the bridges of IL-270, IL-55, and IL-255. For river checking, follow IL-3. Near Granite City, check Lock and Dam No. 27. The first Slaty-backed Gull for the state was seen in this area (Bohlen 1989).

If time permits, check Horseshoe Lake State Park near Fairmont City. The entrance is along the east side of the park on IL-111.

Gull Area 2: Quad Cities

Also on the Mississippi, the Quad Cities area (Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Davenport) should be checked by crossing the bridges on IL-80, IL-74, and IL-280. For riverfront checking, use IL-84 and IL-92, the first for Lock and Dam No. 14, the latter for Lock and Dam No. 15. The second Slaty-backed Gull record for Illinois was reported here (American Birds Summer 1989).

Gull Area 3: Lake County

The Lake Michigan shoreline in Lake County is a major winter concentration area for gulls. Check all the boat marinas from the Wisconsin state line southward including Winthrop Harbor, North Point Marina, and Waukegan Harbor, where the first Ivory Gull sighting in Illinois was reported during a Christmas Bird Count on 1 January 1949 (Mayfield 1949).

Gulls have increased in Illinois the last 50 years both in numbers and the reports of unusual species. Records of Ivory, Glaucous-winged, Ross', Mew, California, Common Black-headed, and Slaty-backed have all been added the past two decades to the Illinois list.

The waters off shore from the nuclear power plant at Zion may be checked from the north end of the Illinois Beach State Park at Wadsworth Road. In the summer, gulls, terns, and shorebirds congregate near the north end of the public beach area at Waukegan. This is an excellent walk, but expect wet feet since there are a number of water outlets along the way. All the areas in Lake County may be accessed from Sheridan Road which lies several miles east of US 41. In early winter this is one of the best areas in Illinois for Little Gull (Bohlen 1989).

An excellent example of lake shore disruption and gull attraction can be found in Highland Park at the east end of Deerpath Road, but the city assiduously provides no parking space for those without village stickers, although you are welcome at their stores.

Gull Area 4: Cook County

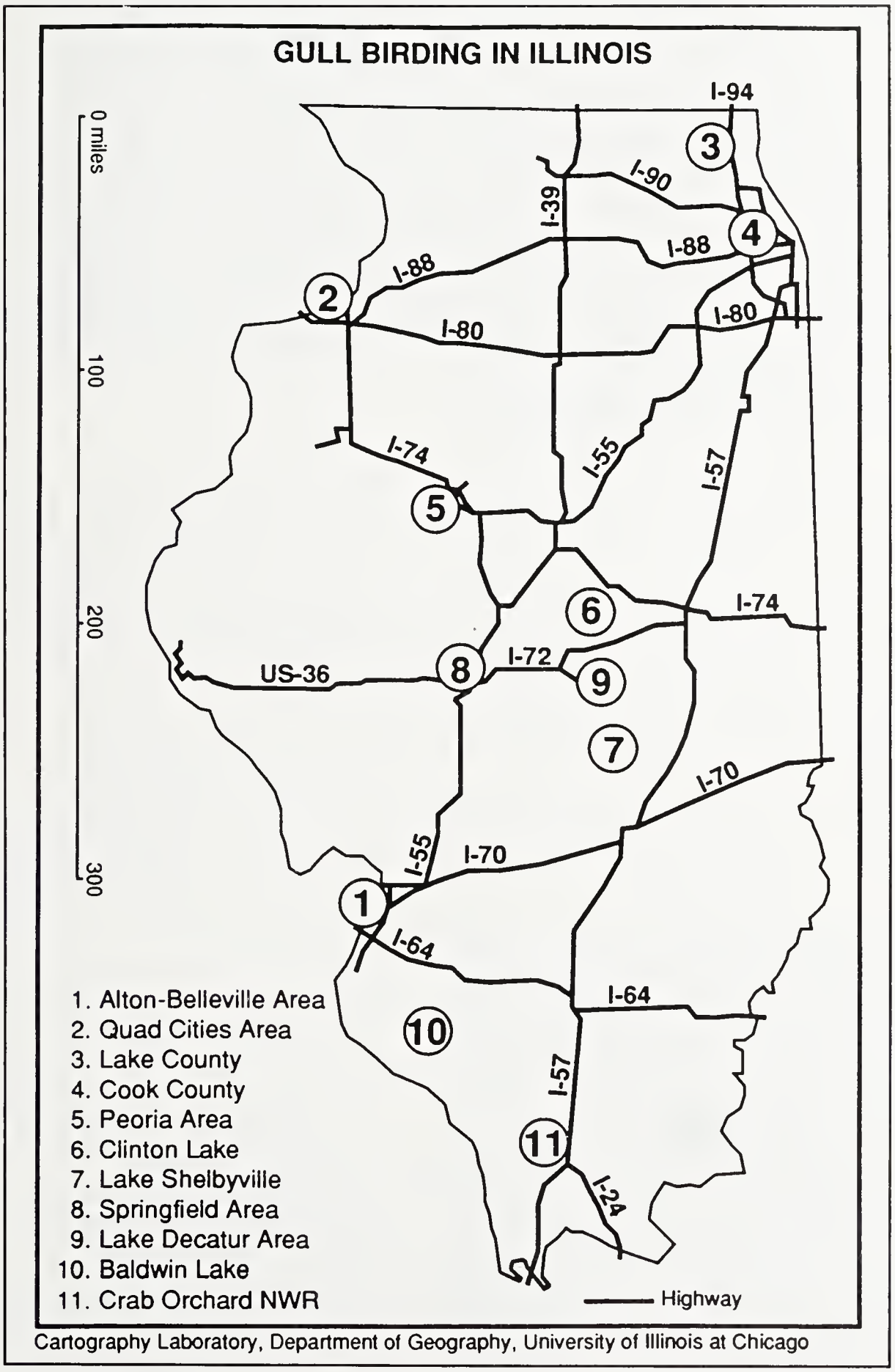
Not only does Cook County have an extensive Lake Michigan shoreline, extending from Lake County southward to Indiana, but there also are rivers, sloughs, and marshes throughout the county. Only major gull concentration areas will be described. For lakefront gull watching, the sheltered boat harbors should be checked, especially October through March. From north to south, the major ones are Gillson Park in Wilmette on Sheridan Road, the observatory at Northwestern University, which is a lakefront landfill reached from Sheridan Road at Lincoln Avenue in Evanston, and Chicago's many harbors, all reached from Lake Shore Drive (US 41): Montrose, Belmont, Diversey, Monroe, Burnham, Jackson Park, and Calumet. Consistently productive are Montrose, Burnham (at Meigs Airport near the Loop), and Calumet which is at 95th Street. These are very good areas for all winter gulls including Thayer's, Iceland, Great Black-backed, Lesser Black-backed, and Glaucous Gulls.

The premier gull spot of Chicago surrounds the Lake Calumet area in the southeastern section of the city. Gulls abound at this waste industry, pollution, and garbage dump capital of the United States. Ring-billed and Herring Gulls nest on Lake Calumet finger slips. The summer population

exceeds 20,000 birds. Winter numbers are reduced, but 7,000 to 8,000 birds on a day would not be unusual. Birds leave the area before sundown (except those incubating in the summer) and head to Lake Michigan, then trickle in the following morning for loafing and foraging in the Chicago dumps. Mid-morning to mid-afternoon is the peak time for spotting.

The nesting colony at Lake Calumet is on private property and is difficult to survey, but winter concentrations on the lake may be viewed from Stony Island Avenue just north of the closed incinerator plant. Throwing old bread is very helpful.

Other premier spots include the bridges that cross the Calumet River at 100th, 106th, and 130th streets, and the O'Brien Lock and Dam which is reached from 130th Street about one-half mile east of I 94. The Glaucous-winged Gull, Illinois' first record, was seen at the Dam (American Birds Summer 1993).



Gull Area 5: Peoria

The major gull attraction in the Peoria area is the Illinois River. Check the bridges on U.S.-24, IL-74 and IL-274. For riverfront checking along the east bank use IL-29. Check especially at the Peoria Lock and Dam just south of IL-274 or at Worley Lake at the intersection of IL-29 and IL-98.

Gull Area 6: Clinton Lake

Clinton Lake is a 14,000-acre cooling pond area for the Clinton Nuclear Power Plant run by the Northern Illinois Power Company for nearly a decade. A large earthen dam was built across Salt Creek to back up the waters. This has become a major state recreation area run by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

The lake in DeWitt County near Clinton is about 30 miles south of Bloomington. Access is from IL-54 on County Road 14 just south of DeWitt. Local maps showing many access points can be obtained at headquarters. Laughing Gull and Black-legged Kittiwake have been reported here (Bohlen 1989).

Gull Area 7: Lake Shelbyville

Lake Shelbyville is a major central Illinois flood-control reservoir created in 1970 by an earthen dam built at the confluence of the West Okaw and Kaskaskia rivers. It covers over 11,000 acres and the extensive shoreline remains largely undeveloped. There are two major state parks in the area, Wolf Creek and Eagle Creek in Shelby County. Sabine's Gull has been seen here in the fall months. There are two major access areas, IL-32 between Windsor and Sullivan, for the east and north portions of the lake, and IL-128 north from Shelbyville for the south and west sections.

Because of the size and configuration of the lake, it is difficult to bird, but the rewards may be well worth the effort.

Gull Area 8: Springfield

Lake Springfield at the southeast edge of the city is a large flood-control and cooling-pond facility built for a power plant during the Depression. Stevenson Dam blocks Sugar Creek which eventually flows into the Sangamon River. Access is from IL-55 at the Stevenson Drive exit. Proceed east across the dam and circle the lake on Lake Shore Drive.

At least 16 species of gulls have been reported from the area, including mew, California, sabine's, and ivory. The only melanistic Bonaparte's Gull ever reported came from Lake Springfield (American Birds Fall 1993). It is an excellent location for all water birds.

Gull Area 9: Lake Decatur

Lake Decatur is a reservoir supplying water for the City of Decatur and the Village of Mt. Zion. Constructed in 1922, it consists of 3,000 acres crossed by several bridges. The dam blocks the Sangamon River and is adjacent to the Business Route of U.S.-51. Other bridges cross Lake Decatur on IL-105 and U.S.-36. It has hosted most of the winter gulls and jaegers. Most of Lake Decatur is accessible from city streets, and there are numerous municipal parks along the lakefront.

Gull Area 10: Baldwin Lake

Baldwin Lake straddles the Kaskaskia River and serves as a cooling pond for the Baldwin power plant at Baldwin in far southwestern Illinois. The Illinois Department of Conservation maintains a State Fish and Wildlife Area on the property and it has become a major center for attracting winter waterfowl. Gull activity consists largely of birds moving between the lake and the Mississippi River.

Access to Baldwin Lake is north from IL-154 on the Baldwin Black Top Road which runs along the east side of the lake.

Suggested Gull Readings

"Thayer's Gull in the Chicago Area." James E. Landing. The Indiana Audubon Quarterly 63:2, pp. 58-63.

"Gull Frequency in Northeastern Illinois." James E. Landing. Illinois Birds and Birding, 6:1, pp. 3-4.

"Unusual Gull Plumages Observed at Chicago." James E. Landing. Illinois Birds and Birding, 6:1, pp. 6-8.

Gull Area 11: Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

Crab Orchard Lake was created in the late stages of the Depression by damming Crab Orchard Creek which flows into the Big Muddy River, and serves as a major flood-control project for southern Illinois. It is now a National Wildlife Refuge operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Although Crab Orchard is most noted for geese and other waterfowl, it also has nesting eagles, and the water surface is so extensive that it attracts many gulls. The main entrance to the refuge is on IL-13 west of Marion.

There are certainly other areas in Illinois to find gulls. All of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers could be checked. The many local, federal, and state facilities along the Illinois River between Joliet and Grafton would be prime targets. There are other large water bodies in the state as well including Carlyle Lake, Lake Newton at Bogota, Rend Lake near Mt. Vernon, Otter Lake at Girard, and Sangchris Lake at Kincaid.

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Bohlen, H. David, The Birds of Illinois, Indiana University Press, 1989.

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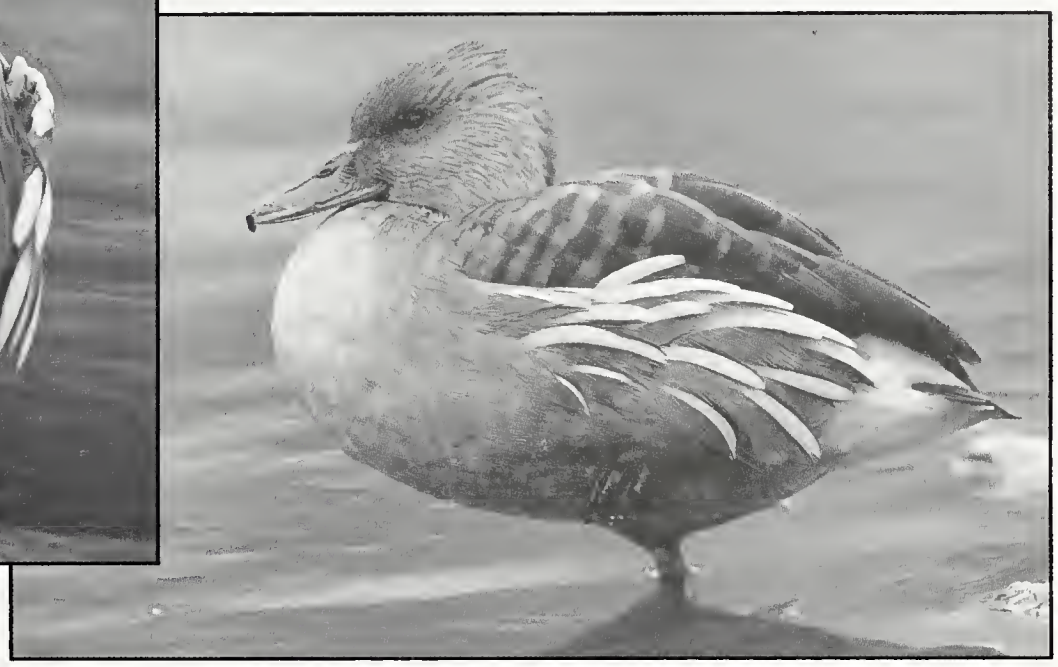
Fulvous Whistling-Ducks at Belleville -

Escapees or Wild?

Story and Photos by Dennis Oehmke



On 18 November 1993 I drove to an apartment complex near Belleville, St. Clair County where a pair of Fulvous Whistling-Ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) had been reported. David Bohlen had seen the pair and said they were very tame and therefore were probably escapees. When I arrived I wondered if wild ducks would come into an area so close to two apartment buildings. However, only a few hundred yards away and adjacent to the apartment complex was a cemetery with a much larger pond. It appeared to have the potential of attracting wild ducks.

I seized the opportunity to photograph this extremely unusual waterfowl species. After watching the whistling-ducks for approximately two hours I noticed neither bird was banded and both could readily fly.

The ducks kept to themselves but occasionally would flock with Mallards and to my surprise, a Wood Duck. Immediately, I wondered if the Wood Duck was wild and was attracted to this area? Could the whistling-ducks have been wild?

The scenario reminded me of a similar situation at Washington Park in Springfield, Illinois. Occasionally a wild duck (American Wigeon, Northern Pintail, or Wood Duck, for example) appears at the park. The wild birds are wary at first, but some individuals later become tame and allow close approach. When the birds become tame, do they become possible escapees? Should I take the Gray Jays I hand fed in Colorado off my life list because they were tame and thus possible escapees?

The Fulvous Whistling-Duck sighting remains a dilemma until someone can provide more information.

Dennis Oehmke
32 Lucerne Drive
Springfield, IL 62707

Northern Gannet in Lake County

I spotted a peculiar bird 9 November 1993 while attending a business luncheon at Legends Restaurant. This eating establishment overlooks Little Bear Lake in Vernon Hills off Route 60 approximately 1 mile west of Route 21. As I glanced outside to watch Ring-billed and Herring Gulls and Canada Geese, a strange bird flew around the lake and then repeatedly dove into the water, submerging completely with each dive. It reminded me of an Osprey. But this was no Osprey. The dark-colored bird was larger than the Herring Gulls and had long narrow wings and an enormous bill.

I knew I would not be able to identify this bird without a field guide. Back at the office I became overwhelmed with work; thus it was several hours before I could look in my guide. When I did, I found no match with any Midwestern birds. It was time to call David Johnson to learn if he had seen or heard of any strange birds in the area.

I described the bird's behavior of diving into the water with the wings folded back and also mentioned the distinct whitish crescent-shaped "U" on the upper tail coverts or posterior side of the dark rump and tail. It resembled a shearwater.

Johnson then told me that I had probably seen an immature Northern Gannet (*Sula bassanus*) and that one had been sighted in Chicago, near the lakefront the past weekend on 6 November 1993. I paged through my bird book and he was right. The strange bird in Vernon Hills, indeed, was a Northern Gannet.

— Scott Farrell, 40366 N. Sunset Drive,
Antioch, IL 60002

Editor's note: This Northern Gannet was discovered in the least likely place for a pelagic species. Little Bear Lake, approximately 8 miles from Lake Michigan is a man-made lake in Vernon Hills' Park District Century Park. It connects to the larger Big Bear Lake. The lakes are completely surrounded by a large shopping center, strip malls, and industrial and residential buildings. The adage that rare birds can show up any time and any place certainly can and does happen.

Bohlen (1989, The Birds of Illinois) listed only one state record: an immature bird from inland Tazewell County, 19-20 November 1983. Interestingly, there are now three new Northern Gannet reports from late 1993 for Illinois: this record, an individual seen briefly 6 November in Chicago and a 19 December record from the Mississippi River (See details in a future issue.)

Adult male Anhinga in Monroe County

While birding the floodwaters of Fountain Creek in Monroe County near Columbia, Illinois 21 July 1993, I observed a large dark bird perched in a dead willow near an extremely flooded creek. At first, I thought it was a Great Blue Heron, but when I focused my binoculars on the bird some 200 yards away, I knew it was something different. The bird appeared all black with a long thin pale bill. I suspected an Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*).

With my Bushnell Discover 15-60x zoom spotting scope I saw that the bill was pale yellow. I also noticed the long slender black neck as well as the black body and a long tail. Due to poor lighting conditions, I did not get a good look at the eyes, legs, and feet.

The bird was thinly shaped at both ends and sort of chunky in between, resembling a cormorant, but larger than a Great Blue Heron. The tail appeared much thinner than any cormorant's tail. The clinching characteristic was the whitish feathers on the black upper back on both sides of the bird, which was obvious even in the poor light.

Cars and trucks on the levee south of Fountain Creek made the bird nervous. I watched for two minutes before it flew out of sight. On 23 July 1993 I revisited the location (with better lighting conditions) and obtained some photographs. Though small, the photos show the white feathers on the black back of the bird. I watched the bird soar, flap, and spiral upward in the heat thermals and eventually come back down to the flooded creek.

— Keith A. McMullen, 276 Eagle Ridge,
O'Fallon, IL 62269

Prairie Falcon in Northern Cook County

On 27 October 1993 Gerald Rosenband observed a Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) flying low over some fields east of the Glenview Naval Air Station airport in northern Cook County. Birders assumed this was going to be a single observer sighting of an unusual migrant falcon until I began receiving multiple reports from others who had spotted a Prairie Falcon at the north end of the airport. The bird was also sighted perched on a tower near a cement company off Old Willow Road which parallels Lehigh Road on the east side of the airport. Most of the time the bird was seen after

2 p.m. It was often spotted at about 4 p.m. near the metal tower by Lehigh.

I put the falcon on the Chicago Audubon's rare bird alert which I operate. The falcon was relatively difficult to find. It was typically seen flying either near the airport, the nearby Willow Road garbage dump, or the tower. Many birders were unable to locate the falcon until the "seventh," "tenth," or even the "fifteenth" try.

I was finally successful when my wife Mary and I met Laurie Binford the afternoon of 10 November. We stood near the end of Old Willow Road in Northbrook east of the airport and 100 yards east of the tower. There we looked over vast open fields southeast of the garbage dump on Willow Road. At 2:05 p.m., the Prairie Falcon arrived from the south. Eric Walters and some other birders were close on its tail. They were driving up Lehigh Road to watch the bird which had landed on the tower. Within seconds the bird took off in pursuit of a Mourning Dove which it caught in mid-air and ate on the ground in the same open fields southeast of the garbage dump, about 100 yards to the north and west of the north branch of the Chicago River. Just before dusk we watched the falcon fly off to the west and land on the water tower where it looked as if it were going to roost for the night. Despite several evening searches by birders of the water tower, the falcon was never seen again roosting there.

On 17 November David Johnson videotaped the bird flying north near a small runway building. To the best of my knowledge, the Prairie Falcon was last reported 28 November when many observers saw it at close range with a Questar. Several of them saw an all light blue cere (base of the bill) indicating the bird was an immature. Observers also commented on how strong the dark "armpits" were and how a dark brownish line extended out the underwing to the "wrist."

Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*) listed the Prairie Falcon as a rare migrant and winter resident. Mlodinow (1984, *Chicago Area Birds*) listed only three Chicago-area records. This is the first record of a Prairie Falcon seen more than a single day in the Chicago area.

— Richard Biss, 9916 Schiller Blvd.,
Franklin Park, IL 60131

Black Rail specimen in Chicago

At dawn 8 October 1993, while other birders were out looking for warblers in the trees or scanning Lake Michigan for migrating raptors and waterfowl, I headed for the cement walkways around the McCormick Place exposition center on Chicago's lakefront. For 15 years, Field Museum of Natural History staff have been making this trek daily during migration as part of a program to salvage birds that have died flying nto windows, and to make them into scientifically useful specimens.

A surprise awaited me that morning. Along with some regular October migrants (Hermit Thrush, Swamp and Song Sparrow), there was a Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*). I brought the bird back to the Field Museum of Natural History where it was prepared as a study skin and catalogued (FMNH 316952). The bird weighed 28.4 grams, with moderate fat. It was a female with a smooth, small ovary indicating that it had hatched in 1993.

This is the third time we have found this species at McCormick Place. The first record (FMNH 316952), found 19 May 1984, was reported by Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*). The second (FMNH 350613), was found 31 May 1989; this record has not been published previously. The third record is our first for the autumn, and one of very few fall records for the state.

Mlodinow (1984, *Chicago Area Birds*) cited only 11 records of the Black Rail for the Chicago area since 1900. Our three records over the last nine years, produced by a glass obstacle rather than by skilled birding, suggest what many have suspected; that Black Rails may be somewhat more common than birders' records would lead us to believe.

— David Willard, Field Museum of Natural History,
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, IL 60605.

Lake County's First Vermilion Flycatcher

On 11 October 1993 I was conducting a waterfowl survey in a degraded wetland 1 mile north of the Routes 83 and 60 intersection, near the town of Ivanhoe, Lake County. The site consists primarily of reed canary grass and dense stands of cattail growing along several narrow, linear ditches. Upon arrival, I noted a flycatcher perched on the top of a small tree, occasionally leaving to pursue insects.

Although I was nearly 70 yards from the bird, the brilliant scarlet color contrasting with the dark wings and back made identification of this male Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) unmistakable. I quickly moved toward the bird to more easily observe its foraging behaviors. I was able to approach within 20 yards. I watched it from this distance for about 4 minutes as it flew from atop a box elder tree (10 feet in height) to capture flying insects; it made nine

Male Vermilion Flycatcher, 14 Oct. 1993, Ivanhoe, IL, Lake County. Photo by David B. Johnson. (Above)

of these flights, returning each time to the same branch.

The sun was still well above the horizon (3:30 p.m.) and its position in relation to the bird allowed me to see all the plumage details. The fine flycatcher bill, vermilion crest with some brownish in the forecrown, and salmon-reddish colored underparts with some whitish ground color on the throat and upper breast contrasting with the brownish plumage on its back easily distinguished this as an immature male Vermilion Flycatcher. I continued to watch the bird until 4:10 p.m. as it sallied forth from tree to tree pursuing flying insects.

After leaving, I called several birders to let them know about this very rare vagrant. The next day M.K. Mechtenberg, R. A. Montgomery, and C. Redeker relocated the bird in approximately the same location and confirmed its identification. Several other birders located the bird throughout the week. David Johnson videotaped the bird 13 October. The bird was last seen 18 October.

This is the state's sixth record and the first male observed in fall. A female was recorded in September (Bohlen, *Meadowlark* 2:63) and the others were recorded in April and May (Bohlen 1989, The Birds of Illinois). This is Lake County's first record.

The Vermilion Flycatcher, typically associated with wetlands, is widespread in the southwestern United States, ranging south into Central and South America.

— Brad Semel, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Dundee, IL 60118

Sprague's Pipit record for Champaign County

I began my regular ritual of walking open fields on the University of Illinois' south farms late in the afternoon 27 October 1993. These fields are always good for the regular open field birds. Depending upon the season and the particular individual field makeup, Lapland Longspurs, Smith's Longspurs, American Pipits, and grassland sparrows are frequently found. However, in 18 years of looking, I had not found Sprague's Pipits (*Anthus spragueii*) there. One field, though, always looked good for them, having drier regions near the crest of a long grassy knoll.

As I approached the crest of the knoll I spotted a bird slightly smaller and slimmer than a Horned Lark, with a black tail and extensive white outer tail feathers. As I got close enough to see it on the ground it flew away and alighted farther down field. After flushing it a couple of times, I determined that the bird had a short, slender, warbler-like bill, making it a pipit rather than a Vesper Sparrow or lark. Each time it flew, it showed an almost completely white undertail. Also, I noticed that the bird was very buffy only toward the head and upper chest. The ventral half of the bird appeared clear of streaks and was very white compared to American Pipits. Finally I was able to see the bird standing in the short vegetation. The back was extensively streaked with light and dark brown. The head was relatively featureless except for streaking on the crown. I also noticed a prominent eye, similar to the eye of a Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

The bird bolted into the sky and headed toward the end of the field from which it originated.A second bird was flushed that may have been another Sprague's Pipit, but was lost when I concentrated my efforts on the first.

— Robert Chapel, 306 1/2 West California, Urbana, IL 61801

Editor's note: Sprague's Pipit is difficult to find in Illinois. Mlodinow (1984, Chicago Area Birds) listed only one fall record: 29 September 1974 in Racine County, Wisconsin. Bohlen (1989) listed only five fall dates and three wintering records of birds found by J.W. and R.R. Graber. Todd Fink and W. Douglas Robinson had a spring record: see Meadowlark 1:4 p. 139-140.

Early male Pine Grosbeak at Champaign County

During the afternoon of 26 October 1993 while birding the bottom land of Busey Woods in Urbana, Champaign County, I saw a large bird feeding aggressively on ash seeds at the top of a tree. The bird paid little attention to me as it hopped from branch to branch feeding about 30 feet above me. Leaves had fallen so I could easily see it was a grosbeak. The bird was colored pinkish-red, more pink on the underside, more red on the crown. In addition, I noticed the two narrow, but distinct white wing bars and the characteristic dark grosbeak bill. I closely studied the bird for 15 minutes using my zoom binoculars. I concluded that this was a male Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*) and verified my identification with a *Birds of North America* (Robbins, et al., 1983) field guide.

I eliminated similar species such as Red Crossbill which has crossed mandible and no wingbars. White-winged Crossbill looks similar but is smaller and also has crossed mandibles. Purple Finch has no wingbars, is smaller, and has a different bill structure.

watched the grosbeak until it flew across the old river channel near the south shore of the North Pond just a few feet west of the low wide foot bridge. My sighting could be the earliest fall migration date for the species in Illinois.

— Mike Donahue, 159 Chester, Danville, IL 61832

Pine Grosbeak drawing by Denis Kania.

Early Bohemian Waxwing in Cook County

I observed a Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) 1 November 1993 by the lagoon south of the Museum of Science and Industry at about 5800 south in Jackson Park in Chicago. The bird was studied at an estimated distance of 30 feet for up to 2 minutes beginning at 4:20 p.m., using Bausch and Lomb 10x40 binoculars under clear skies with light at my back. Some 34 American Robins were on the ground and in the trees near the waxwing, but no signs of associative behavior were noted; the waxwing was effectively an isolated bird.

The bird showed some signs of restlessness, but provided unobstructed views both above and below as it perched in a largely defoliated willow. It subsequently flew into a foliated weeping willow, where it disappeared from view and was not pursued.

While I have no previous field experience with this species, I have seen thousands of Cedar Waxwings. Several features on this bird, most notably the chestnut crissum and white wing patches, made identification instantaneous. My additional notes and a detailed description are on file with the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee. This is the earliest fall date recorded for the Chicago area which precedes an earlier published date of 2 November (*Meadowlark* 1:2) by one day.

— Paul Clyne 5538 S. Blackstone Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637

Black-headed Grosbeak in DeWitt County

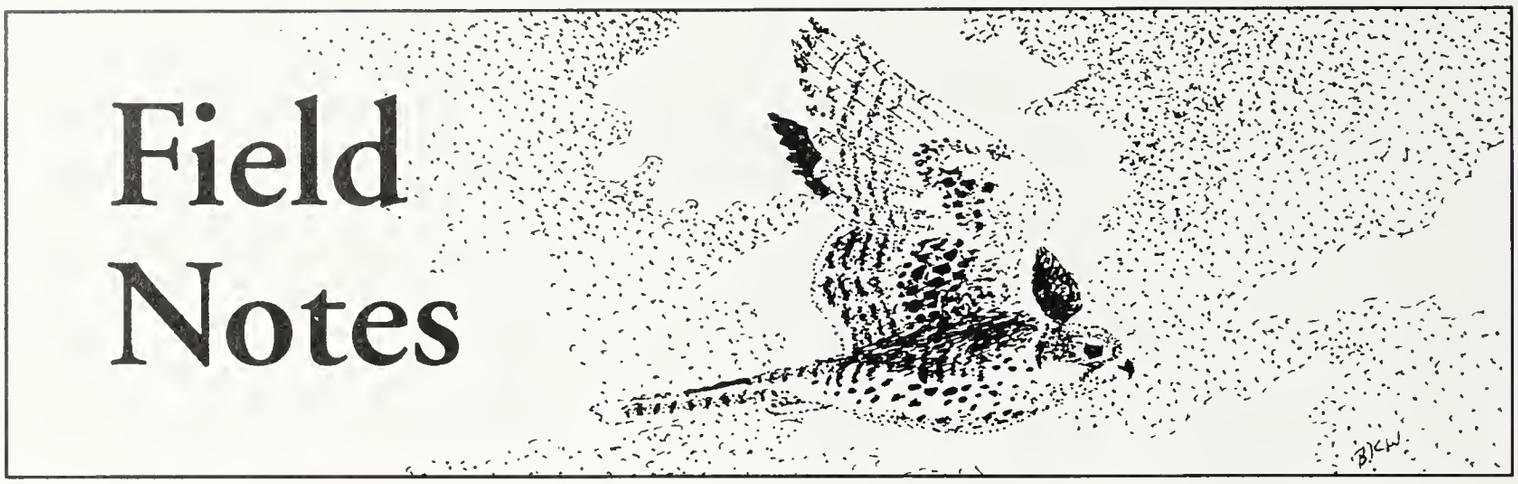
During the morning of 16 September 1993 Myrna Deaton and I observed a male Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) near Lake Clinton in DeWitt County at the Illinois Power Company Employee Recreational Area. The bird, which was the same size as nearby Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, came out of some heavy woods and sat at the top of an almost leafless walnut tree. We also observed it feeding in the mulberries.

The thick stubby gray to black bill, and the black wings with two white wing stripes and patch were seen well but perhaps the most diagnostic feature on the bird was its bright unstreaked orange-brown breast and flanks.

The next day I relocated the grosbeak and observed, using a telescope, an additional field mark, the yellow patch and central yellow stripe which runs from the lower white belly to the central part of the breast. While I could not observe the yellow wing linings of this species, I did not see any rose-red wing linings which were easily noticed on nearby Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. I also heard the bird give a lower single call note when compared to the Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Robert Chapel was the last to see the bird on 18 September.

— Richard Palmer 3424 Spring Creek Road,
Decatur, IL 62526.

Field Notes



Prairie Falcon drawing by Brian K. Willis.

Fall Migration 1993

by Robert Chapel

Rain dominated much of the fall season and records for annual precipitation were broken in many Illinois locations. Falling on top of already saturated soil, the rainfall hampered the recovery from last summer's floods and created soggy conditions throughout the state. Overcast skies kept the temperatures on the cool side.

Usual shorebirding areas were flooded out or inaccessible; discovering new areas became a challenge which was sometimes met. Nevertheless, shorebird sightings were well below their usual totals. Few shorebirds of special note were found after July. Waterfowl were also reported as low throughout the state. Aerial surveys supported this trend.

Birders in the right spot, however, reported a number of unusual sightings and good numbers of most birds. Rarities continue to be reported for gull species including a good number of Sabine's Gulls in September.

Hawk migration was less than spectacular, although Cook County birders were thrilled by the occurrence of two Prairie Falcons, possibly different birds. Snowy Owls were beginning to show signs of an invasion. Loons and grebes appeared in good numbers but did not linger.

In addition to the common species, a Red-throated Loon and a couple of Red-necked Grebes were seen. While only a few Western Grebes were reported, a documentation for the much rarer **Clark's Grebe** was also submitted (only one accepted sighting exists for Illinois; this, and a documentation by the same observer from 1992 await review by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee). The flooded Mississippi and Illinois river valleys had large numbers of pelicans (especially in Henderson County), herons, and egrets. With them was a rarely occurring **White-faced Ibis** at Rice Lake.

Invasion species put on a good show. Northern Goshawks were seen in the northern and central counties. Red-breasted Nuthatches appeared in good numbers statewide. Common Redpolls were found in sizeable flocks in northeastern and central Illinois. Evening Grosbeaks and Red Crossbills appeared in a number of areas.

The most cooperative rarities were the **Reddish Egret,** only the second report for Illinois, and two **Rufous Hummingbirds**, one in northeastern, the other in southern Illinois which represent the first and second state records including a specimen. (See separate articles in this issue for details.) A male **Vermilion Flycatcher** also thrilled many observers. However, an elusive **Northern Gannet** (a second state record) proved more frustrating, offering only a few birders good looks during its brief sojourn in northeastern Illinois.

A special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed here in full and by initials following each observation: Doug Anderson, Louise Augustine, Steve Bailey, Carl Becker, Laurence Binford, Richard Biss, David Bohlen, Ron Bradley (RBr), Alan Branagan (ABr), Arlene Brei, Mike Carpenter, Karin Cassel, Robert Chapel, Elizabeth Chato, Paul Clyne, Carol Cox, Donald Dann (DDa); Robert Danley, Larry David, Myrna Deaton, Danny Diaz, Mike Donahue (MDo), Jeff Donaldson, Ralph Eiseman, Bob Erickson, Scott Farrell (SFa), Todd Fink, Sue Frisia, Michelle Georgi (MGe), Marianne Hahn, Hugh Hillebrand, Kanae Hirabayashi, Philip Haebler (PHa), Robert Hughes, Barrie Hunt, David Hultgren (DHu), Doris Johansen (DJo), Dave Johnson, Peter Kasper, Vernon Kleen, John Koch, Jim Landing, Larry LaPre, Fran Lowman, David Mandell, Walter Marcisz, Cynthia McKee (CMc), John McKee (JMc), Lynn McKeon (LMc), Keith McMullen, Margaret Mechtenberg (MMb), Margo Merrick (MMe), Don Miller (DMi), Joe Milosevich, Robert Montgomery, Rod Myers (RMy), Grace Oakley, John O'Brien Dennis Oehmke, Helen Parker, Richard Palmer, Chris Phillip, Judy Pollock (JPo), John Purcell, Jennette Rader, Lee Ramsey, Prashant Rao, Elaine Regehr (ERg), Adam Reyburn, Kevin Richmond, Doug Robinson,

Gerry Rosenband, Bill Rowe, Harriet Rylaarsdam, Richard Sandburg (RSa), Jeffrey Sanders (JSa), Tom Schulenberg, Val Schwartz, Wes Serafin, Mark Seiffert (MSe), Brad Semel, Darrell Shambaugh, Gerta Shild (GSh), Andy Sigler, Scott Simpson (SSi), Mary Sidney, Audrey Smith (ASm), Jim Smith, Cody Smout, Leonard Stanley, Sid Steele, Alan Stokie, Ellen Strauss (ESt), Sherwin Strauss (SSt), Kevin Suago, Mike Sweeney (MSw), Craig Thayer, John Van Benthusen, Matt Vincent, Eric Walters, Jim Ware, Pat Ware, Allan Welby, Richard Whitton (RWh); David Willard, Ken Wills (KWi), Kevin Wright, Rick Wright, Helen Wuestenfeld.

Waterfowl survey reports by Michelle Georgi (MGe) are aerial survey estimates.

FALL 1993 Seasonal Field Notes

Red-throated Loon

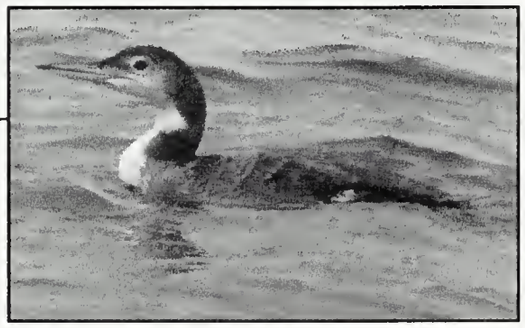
4-30 Nov. (ad.), Spfld (*DB, *m.ob.).

Pacific Loon

10-12 Dec., Clin.L (TF, m.ob.)

Common Loon

EA: 22 Sep., Heidecke L (JM); 5 Oct., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 117, Wilmette, 30 Oct. (EW); 60, Spfld, 14 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 1 Dec., Heidecke L (JM); 1 Dec., JP (PC, HR). Others: 7 Aug. (summered?-ed.), Canton (KW).



Common Loon, 22 Sept. 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Pied-billed Grebe

E.A.: 20 July (2), JP (KC); 4 Aug., Decatur (RP); 4 Aug. (imm.), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 40, MS, Aug. (date?) (WS); 38, Clin.L, 10 Oct. (MD). L.D. (north): 2 Dec., Shabbona L (DS).

Horned Grebe

E.A.: 10 Sep. (2), Stump L (Jersey Co) (HW). M.C.: 200+, Clin.L, 31 Oct. (RC, RSa); 39, Wilmette/Evanston, 5 Nov. (EW). L.D. (north): 2 Dec. (3), Shabbona L (DS).

Red-necked Grebe

EA: 3 Oct., Wilmette (JO); 10 Oct. - 20 Nov. (imm.), Clin.L (*MD, *RP, RC). Others: 2-3 Nov., Spfld (DB); 11 Nov., Wilmette (JSa).

Eared Grebe

E.A.: 30 Sep., Spfld (DB). L.D.: 31 Oct. - 9 Nov., Clin. L (RC, MD).

Western Grebe

EA: 10-11 Nov., CONWR (RD, *TF). L.D.: 2 Dec., Chi (JP). Others: 29 Nov., Wilmette (JK) - same as Chi bird?

:*KEY TO THE SEASONAL REPORT:*

As a printing aide, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report.
A number in parentheses ( ) indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date.
No number signifies single birds.

ad.	= adult	pr.	= pair	m.ob.	= many observers	EA	= Earliest Arrivals (s)
Co (s)	= County (ies)	L	= Lake	est.	= estimated	MC	= Maximum Count (s)
subad.	= subadult	*	= documented record	S.F.	= State Forest	LD	= Latest Departure(s)
C.A.	= Conservation Area	N.C.	= Nature Center	S.P.	= State Park		
imm.	= imm.	**	= specimen record	F.W.A.	= Fish and Wildlife Area		
F.P.	= Forest Preserve	N.P.	= Nature Preserve	N.W.R.	= Nat'l Wildlife Refuge		
yg.	= young	resp.	= respectively	I.O.R.C.	= Illinois Ornithological Records Committee		

Other Abbreviations Used:

Carl.L	= Carlyle Lake (Clinton Co)	LRen	= Lake Renwick (Will Co)
CBG	= Chicago Botanic Garden (Glencoe, Cook Co)	LShel	= Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos)
Chi	= Chicago's Lakefront Parks, excluding JP (Cook Co)	M.Arb	= Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co)
		MFWA	= Middlefork F.W.A. (Vermilion Co)
Clin.L	= Clinton Lake (De Witt Co)	MM	= McKee Marsh (Du Page Co)
CONWR	= Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	MS	= McGinnis Slough (Cook Co)
CNC	= Crabtree Nature Center (Cook Co)	MTNWR	= Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Fermi	= FermiLab (Du Page Co)	Palos	= Palos Forest Preserve, inc. Little Red School House, Saganashkee Slough, etc. (Cook Co)
GLPSP	= Goose Lake Prairie S.P. (Grundy Co)		
HLCA	= Horseshoe Lake C.A. (Madison Co)	Rend L	= Rend Lake (Franklin & Jefferson Cos)
IBSP	= Illinois Beach State Park (Lake Co)	RLCA	= Rice Lake C.A. (Fulton Co)
JP	= Chicago's Jackson Park (Cook Co)	SRSF	= Sand Ridge State Forest
KCP	= Kennekuk County Park (Vermilion Co)	Sang.L	= Sangchris Lake S.P. (Sangamon and Christian Cos)
KFWA	= Kaskaskia F.W.A. (Moultrie Co)		
LCal	= Lake Calumet & vicinity (Cook Co)	Spfld	= Springfield (Sangamon Co)
LChau	= Lake Chatauqua N.W.R. (Mason Co)	UCCA	= Union County Conservation Area
LCNP	= La Salle County Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co)	Wauk	= Waukegan (Lake Co)

CLARK'S GREBE

23 Nov., Carl.L (*JV) - (3rd state report—same observer reported this species at same site in '92, both documentations pending ruling by I.O.R.C.

NORTHERN GANNET

6 Nov. (imm.), JP (*RH et al.); 9 Nov. (imm.), Vernon Hills (*SFa, *DJ, *LB)—presumably same bird; 2nd state record. See seasonal highlights for details.

American White Pelican

E.A. 12 July - 14 Aug. (12), RLCA (KR, m.ob.); 12 Aug. (10), Oquawka (Henderson Co) (AR). M.C.: 710 (in flocks of 260, Lock & Dam 18 & 450, Carman, resp.), Mississippi River, central Henderson Co, 21 Sep. (LMc). L.D.: 16 Nov., MS (WS). Others: 11 Sep. (11), Petersburg (Menard Co) (CB); 13 Sep. - 4 Oct. (11), Spfld (DB, m.ob.); 11 Oct., MS (SF); 14 Oct., Dickson Mounds (KR); since mid-Feb. (same bird), present in Chi area mainly at McGinnis Slough (EW); 28 Sep., Glen Ellyn (fide EW); 22 Oct.-4 Nov., Busse Woods F.P. (Cook Co.) (fide EW).

ANHINGA

21-23 July, Monroe Co (*KM—photos). See seaonal highlights for details.

Double-crested Cormorant

EA: 19 July (16), HLCA (KM); 26 July, Evanston (EW); 5 Aug. (13), Spfld (DB). MC: 1,400, Carl.L, 5 Nov. (KM); 520, LCal, 19 Sep (JL); 400, RLCA, 15 Oct. (RP). LD: 17 Nov., Wilmette (EW).

American Bittern

EA: 19 Sep., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 26 Sep., CONWR (TF); 28 Sep., Chi (KH). L.D.: 13 Nov., MS (HH). Others: 22-24 Oct., Chi (Zoo) (fide EW).

Least Bittern

E.A.: 21 Aug. (2), Spfld (DB). L.D.: 23 Sep., IBSP (TF); 19 Sep. (bird bred, Summer 1993), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 3 Sep., LCal (JPo). Others: 11 Aug. (summering bird), Mahomet (RC); 15 Aug. (ad. male & imm.), LCal (RC); 22 Aug., Arcola (RC); 25 Aug., Joliet (JM).

Great Blue Heron

E.A.: 29 June (3), Decatur (RP); 12 July, JP (KC). M.C.: 49, n.w. Winnebago Co, 26 July (fide VK); 48, Union Co, 19 Sep. (KM); 25, Spfld, 4 Aug. (DB); 17, LCal, 19 Sep. (JL). L.D.: 4 Dec., (2), LCal (WM); 8 Nov. (southbound), Wilmette (EW).

Great Egret

EA: 25 June, Spfld (DB); 28 June (3), Pecatonica (Winnebago Co) (DW); 10 July Middlefork F.P. (RC). M.C.: 353, Jackson Co, 1 Sep. (CS); 175, Fulton Co, 14 Aug. (RP); 68, LCal, 28 Aug. (WM). L.D.: 25 Nov., Carl.L (MSe); 17 Oct., Du Page Co (RP); 17 Oct., MS (WM); 17 Oct., Starved Rock S.P. (DS). Late Breeding Record: 1 Sep. (ad. feeding 2 large yg. in nest), LRen (JM). Others: 28 Aug. (wing dyed red), RLCA (KR).

Snowy Egret

E.A.: 28 June (ad.), Spfld (DB); 19 July (2), LRen (JM); 1-7 Aug., Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC, m.ob.); 3 Aug., Decatur (MD). M.C.: 151, Jackson Co, 21 Aug. (CS). L.D.: 27 Sep., Frank Holten S.P. (St. Clair Co) (KM). Others: 28-30 July (2 imm.), Buckhart (Sangamon Co); 31 July-7 Aug., Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC); 14-26 Aug., LCal (JL, m.ob.).

Little Blue Heron

EA: 12 July, Spfld (DB). M.C.: 350, Monroe Co, 10 Aug. (KM); 9 (imm.), Spfld, 16 July (DB); 8 (imm.), Centerville (Piatt Co), 7 Aug. (RC, MD). L.D.: 22 Oct. (imm.), Carl.L (MSe); 14 Oct., near New Lenox (*JM).

REDDISH EGRET

14 Aug. - 2 Oct. (imm.), LCal. (*SF—photos, *m.ob.—photos). Second state report. See separate article in this issue.

Cattle Egret

E.A.: 29 June (7), Pecatonia (Winnebago Co) (DW); 9 July, Laomi (Sangamon Co) (DB). M.C.: 750, Jackson Co, 19 Sep. (KM); 61 (ad. & yg.), LRen, 1 Sep. (JM); 55, Stronghurst (Henderson Co), 15 Sep. (LMc). L.D.: 20 Nov. (2), Havana (KR); 25 Oct. (imm.), Heidecke L (JM).

Green-backed Heron

E.A.: 31 July, Chi (KH). M.C.: 21, south Franklin Co, 13 Aug (LS); 10, Spfld, 23 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 30 Oct., Palos (CT).

Black-crowned Night-Heron

E.A.: 4 July (imm.), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 2(July, Spfld (DB); 25 July (ad.), Mahomet (RC). M.C.: 96, LCNP 8 Aug. (CMc, JMc); 24, Monroe Co, 26 Sep. (KM).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

L.D.: 9 Sep., Alexander Co (TF).

WHITE IBIS

26 Aug., Jackson Co (CS).

WHITE-FACED IBIS

14 Oct. (ad.—red eye seen), RLCA (KR, LA).

Tundra Swan

E.A.: 30 Oct. (10), Wilmette (EW, JK); 30 Oct. (3), Wadsworth (AS). L.D.: 4 Dec., Chi (Wolf L) (WM). Others: 31 Oct. (6 new migrants), Wilmette (fide EW).

Mute Swan

M.C.: 30+ (incl. young), Lake Co, 10 Nov. (RC, RB, LB). Others: 19 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Greater White-fronted Goose

E.A.: 11-21 Nov., Shabbona L (DS). L.D.: 1 Dec. (5), Heidecke L (JM). Others: 17 Nov. (2), **Chi (Marquette Park)** (VS).

Snow Goose

EA: 2 Oct., Pecatonia (Winnebago Co) (ABr); (8 Oct. (25), LChau (KR); 11 Nov. (45), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 300, Carl.L, 22 Nov. (KM); 60, Decatur, 29 Nov. (MD). L.D.: 2 Dec., JP (PC). Others: 7, Fermi, 4 Nov. (EW); 30, Wilmette, 9 Oct. (RH); 31 Oct.-24 Nov., Evanston (JK, m.ob.).

Ross' Goose

15 Oct. - 14 Nov., Fermi (PK, m.ob.).

Canada Goose

E.A. (non-resident): 3 Oct., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 16,000, Horseshoe L (Alexander Co), 26 Oct. (RWh); 16,000, CONWR, 15 Nov. (RWh); 2000+, Fermi, 4 Nov. (EW). **{Small race}** EA: 15

American White Pelican, 13 Sept. 1993, Lake Springfield, IL. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

Oct., Clin.L (RC). MC: 100, Heidecke L, 12 Nov. (JM); 17, Techny (Cook Co), 3 Nov. (EW).

Wood Duck

M.C.: 150, KCP, 23 Sep. (JS). L.D. (north): 27 Nov., JP (HR).

Green-winged Teal

E.A.: 4 Aug., KFWA (RP); 9 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 2,000, Carl.L, 2 Nov. (MGe); 1,200, Lower Illinois Valley, 12 Oct. (MGe). L.D.: 1 Dec., Heidecke L (JM).

American Black Duck

E.A.: 4 July, Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 24 July (2), Decatur (RP); 8 Sep., Heidecke L (JM); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM); 3 Oct. (3), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC). M.C.: 2,605, Upper Illinois Valley, 1 Nov. (MGe), 1,500, Carl.L, 23 Nov. (MGe). L.D. (north): 14 Nov., M.Arb (HH).

Mallard

M.C.: 89,705, Lower Illinois Valley, 15 Nov. (MGe); 30,000, Rend L, 23 Nov. (MGe); 15,000, Heidecke L, 1 Dec. (JM).

Northern Pintail

E.A.: 14 Sep., Decatur (RP); 25 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 9,775, Lower Mississippi Valley, 1 Nov. (MGe); 5,350, Lower Illinois Valley, 1 Nov. (MGe). L.D.: 4 Dec., Clin.L (RC); 24 Nov., Chi (KH).

Blue-winged Teal

E.A.: 30 July, Spfld (DB); 3 Aug. (3), Joliet (JM). M.C.: 700, Spoon River bottoms, 7 Sep. (MGe); 350, Monroe Co, 25 Sep. (KM); 105, Decatur, 9 Sep. (RP); 101, GLPSP, 28 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 6 Nov., Clin.L (KR).

Northern Shoveler

E.A.: 5 Aug., Monroe Co (KM); 18 Aug., Decatur (MD); 28 Aug. (female), LCal (WM). M.C.: 120, HLCA, 23 Nov. (KM); 100, Spring L, 4 Oct. (MGe); 25, Decatur, 24 Oct. (RP). L.D. (north): 11 Dec., Songbird Slough (Du Page Co) (AS).

Gadwall

E.A.: 14 Aug., Havana (RP). M.C.: 1,000, Delair Refuge (Lower Mississippi), 12 Oct. (MGe); 500+, Clin.L, 27 Oct. (RC). L.D. (north): 11 Dec., Songbird Slough (Du Page Co) (AS). L.D. (summering bird): 25 Aug. (male), Joliet (JM). Others: 4-29 Nov. (albino), Spfld (DB).

American Wigeon

E.A.: 6 July (male, summering? - ed.), LRen (JM); 1 Sep. (male), La Salle Co (DS); 2 Oct. (4), Decatur (RP); 2 Oct. (6), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 2,670, Lower Illinois Valley, 12 Oct. (MGe); 500+, Clin.L, 27 Oct. (RC); 65, Palos, 30 Sep. (WS). L.D. (north): 5 Dec., Chi (KH).

Canvasback

E.A.: 3 Oct. (male), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC); 2 Nov. (25), HLCA (KM). M.C.: 5,000, Keokuk-Nauvoo, 9 Nov. (MGe). L.D. (north): 1 Dec., Heidecke L (JM). Others: 5, MM, 4 Nov. (EW).

Redhead

E.A.: 27 Sep. (4), Heidecke L (JM); 29 Sep. (2 female), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 300, Upper Mississippi River Valley, 22 Nov. (MGe). L.D. (north): 2 Dec. (4), Shabonna L (DS). Others: 19 July-25 Aug. (female, summering - ed.?), Joliet (JM).

Ring-necked Duck

EA: 18 Sep., (female) Spfld (DB); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). MC: 2,850, Lower Illinois Valley, 15 Nov. (MGe); 2,000+, Rend L, 26 Nov. (TF); 1,500, Carl.L, 23 Nov. (MGe); 350, Decatur, 29 Nov. (MD). L.D. (north): 12 Dec., CBG (AS). Others: 13 Sep. (summering pair last date), LCal (WM); 16 July-25 Aug. (female, summering - ed.?).

Greater Scaup

E.A.: 9 Oct. (35+), Wilmette (EW, RH); 13 Nov., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 4,400, Evanston and Chi, 2 Dec. (LB); 1840, Evanston/Wilmette, 8 Nov. (EW). Others (downstate): 19 Nov. (4), Carl.L (KR); 25 Nov., Sang.L (DB).

Lesser Scaup

E.A.: 9 Oct. (50+), Wilmette (EW, RH); 23 Oct., Clin.L (RC). M.C.: 2,150, Upper Mississippi Valley, 22 Nov. (MGe); 2,000, Carl.L, 23 Nov. (MGe).

Harlequin Duck

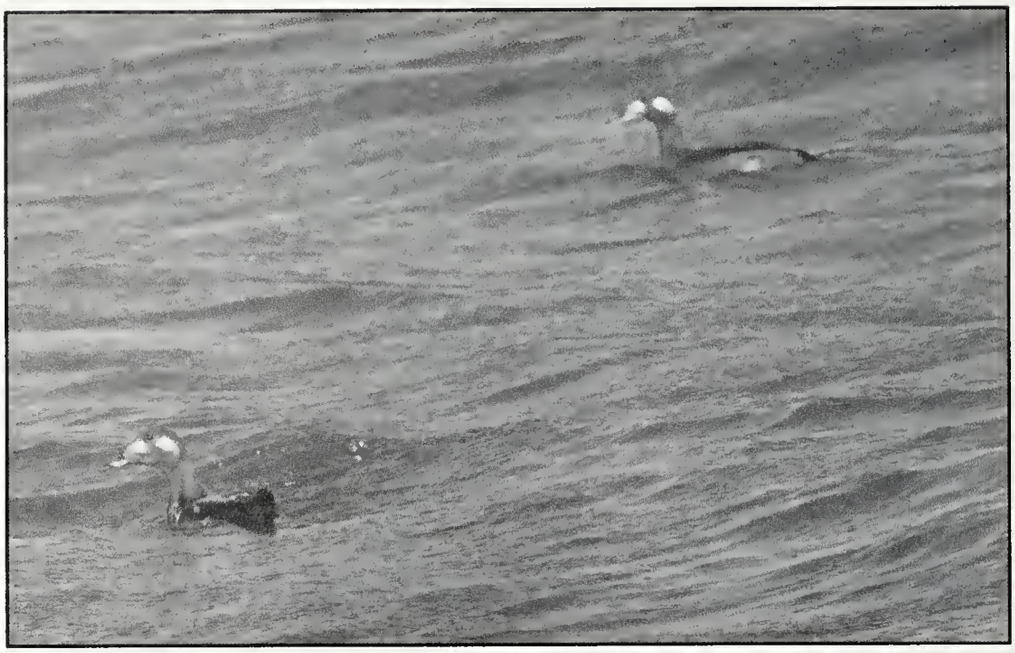
13 Nov., Chi (MC).

Oldsquaw

E.A.: 5-13 Nov. (male), Spfld (DB, m.ob.); 14 Nov. (2), Wilmette (AS). Very few reports from L Michigan.

Black Scoter

E.A.: 23 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 30 Oct. (2), IBSP (AS); 31 Oct. (imm.), Carl.L (MSe). M.C.: 9, Spfld, 19 Nov. (DB); 5, Carl.L, 18 Nov. (MSe); 5, Heidecke L, 22 Nov. (JM). L.D.: 3 Dec., Chi (Montrose) (fide EW); 25 Nov. (3), Wilmette (EW). Others: 22 Nov., Decatur (RP, MD); 19 Nov. (2), Rend L (TF).



White-winged Scoters, 3 Nov. 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Surf Scoter

E.A.: 19 Oct. (2 females), Clin.L (MD); 24 Oct., Evanston (AS); 31 Oct. (2 imm.), Carl.L (MSe). M.C.: 14, Rend L, 19 Nov. (TF); 8 (imm.), Carl.L, 19 Nov. (MSe, KR); 6, Evanston, 19 Nov. (JK); 3, Spfld, 11-19 Nov. (DB, m.ob.). L.D.: 4 Dec., Evanston (fide EW); 25 Nov., Spfld (DB); 22 Nov., Heidecke L (JM); 22 Nov. (female), Carlyle (KM).

{Dark-winged Scoters} EA: 9 Oct. (15), Wilmette (RH, EW). Others: 12, Wilmette, 30 Oct. (EW).

White-winged Scoter

E.A.: 25-26 Oct. (2), Wauk (DJ). M.C.: 4, Wilmette, 14 Nov. (AS). L.D.: 17 Nov., **Shabbona L (DeKalb Co.)** (DS).

Common Goldeneye

E.A.: 24 Oct., Wilmette (JSa); 30 Oct., Decatur (MD); 11 Nov., Carlyle (KM). M.C.: 2,000, Heidecke L, 1 Dec. (JM); 390, Evanston, 1 Dec. (EW); 175, Spfld, 23 Nov. (DB).

Bufflehead

E.A.: 3 Sep. (female), LCal (*JPo); 22 Oct., Wauk (DJ); 30 Oct., Decatur (MD); 2 Nov. (7), HLCA (KM). M.C.: 200, Goose L, 22 Nov. (MGe); 112, CBG, 4 Nov. (JSa).

{Bufflehead x Goldeneye hybrid}: 26 Nov. (male), Spfld (*DB).

Hooded Merganser

E.A.: 3 Aug., Decatur (RP, MD); 30 Aug. (eclipse male), Channahon (JM). M.C.: 66, Palos, Nov. 17 (WS). L.D. (north): 1 Dec. (25), Heidecke L (JM).

Common Merganser

E.A.: 31 Oct. (Male), Palos (WM). M.C.: 25, Meyer-Keokuk, 22 Nov. (MGe). Others: 15 Aug., LCNP (CMc, JMc); 25 Aug. (2 summering females, departure), Joliet (JM); 28 Aug. (female), Evanston (EW); 28 Sep. (summering male, departure), Heidecke L (JM).

Red-breasted Merganser

EA: 23 Oct., Chi (KH); 27 Oct. (2), Clin.L (RC); 2 Nov. (14), Carl.L (KM). MC: 340, LCal, 10 Nov. (SF); 200+, Rend L, 19 Nov. (TF); 52, Spfld, 9 Nov. (DB). LD: (summering male): 14 Aug., LCal (WM).

Ruddy Duck

E.A.: 12 Aug., Monroe Co (KM); 22 Aug. (female), Decatur (MD). M.C.: 100, Spfld, 24 Sep. (DB); 100, LChau, 15 Nov. (MGe); 55, HLCA, 22 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 12 Dec. (5), Clin.L (RC); 2 Dec., Shabbona L (DS).

Turkey Vulture

EA: 11 Sep., Lake Forest (fide EW). MC: 28, RLCA, 4 Oct. (KR). LD: 1 Dec., Carl.L (KM); 11 Nov., Fairmount (JS); 31 Oct., LCal (WM).

Osprey

E.A.: 30 June, Spfld (DB); 1 Aug., LRen (JM); 20 Aug., Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 6, Palos, 12 Sep. (WS); 6, Spfld, 16 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 27 Oct. (2), Clin.L. (RC); 17 Oct., Johnson Co (TF).

Mississippi Kite

L.D.: 30 Aug., Union Co (RP); 11 Sep. (3), Madison Co (HW).

Bald Eagle

E.A.: 3 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL); 11 Aug., Charleston (BH); 11 Sep. (ad. & imm.), Lake Forest (fide EW). Others: in addition to the above, 10 imm., 5 no age given and 8 ad. were reported away from traditional wintering grounds.

Northern Harrier

E.A.: 21 Aug. (imm.), Sang.L (DB); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 7, s. Franklin Co., 29 Nov. (LS). L.D.: 28 Nov. (2), De Kalb Co (DS).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

E.A.: 7 Sep., Spfld (DB); 11 Sep., Lake Forest (fide EW); 12 Sep., Monroe Co. (KM). M.C.: 18, Wauk, 27 Sep. (DJ); 5, Spfld, 23 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 28 Nov., Urbana (RC).

Cooper's Hawk

E.A.: 5 Aug., Charleston (BH); 18 Aug., JP (KC); 28 Sep., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 5, Urbana, 26 Sep. (RC). L.D. (north): 2 Nov. (2), JP (PC).

Northern Goshawk

E.A.: 10 Oct. (ad. flying n.), s.e. Chi (fide EW); 19-23 Oct. (imm), Clin.L (MD, RP). Others.: 27 Oct - 4 Nov. (imm.), Urbana (RC); 7 Nov., Evanston (DM et al.); 7 Nov. (imm.), JP (KC); 9 Nov. - end of period (imm. - different bird), JP (PC, m.ob.); 16 Nov. (ad.), Urbana (LL); 16 Nov. (ad.), Clin.L (MD).

Red-shouldered Hawk

E.A. (migrant): 11 Aug. (ad.), Rock Springs (Macon Co) (RP). L.D.: 10 Nov., Fairmount (JS). Others: 14 Aug (imm., probably resident bird), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RW, RC); 18 Sep. (imm.), Mahomet (RC); 29 Sep., Clin.L (RP).

Broad-winged Hawk

E.A. 3 Sep. (imm., nearby nester? - ed.), Braidwood (JM); 11 Sep. (4), Madison Co (HW). M.C.: 825, Spfld, 23 Sep. (DB); 200+, Columbia (Monroe Co), 25 Sep. (KM); 100+, Urbana, 24 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 23 Oct., Clin.L (RP); 28 Sep., Carl.L (KM). Others: 4 Aug. (resident-ed.?), Charleston (BH).

Swainson's Hawk

E.A.: 7 Aug. (2 ad. - probably resident), Big Timber Rd. (Kane Co) (CMc, JMc). L.D.: 6 Oct. (ad.), Rockford (*RMy). Others: 19 Sep. (2 - from Kane/McHenry Co pop.? -ed.), Boone Co (AB); 22 Sep. (imm.—found injured and sent to University of Illinois Vet. Med. Clinic), Decatur (1st Macon Co Fall record) (DR, HP-photo, et al.).

Red-tailed Hawk

E.A.: 14 Aug. (imm.), JP (HR). M.C.: 16, Carl.L, 1 Dec. (KM); 11, Spfld, 20 Nov. (DB). {"Kriders" race} EA: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB). L.D.: 20 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Rough-legged Hawk

E.A.: 30 Oct., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (2) & St. Joseph (Champaign Co) (1) (RC); 31 Oct., Glenview (JSa); 11 Nov., Carl.L (KM).

Golden Eagle

E.A.: 7 Nov. - 13 Nov., Clin.L (RC, m.ob.).

American Kestrel

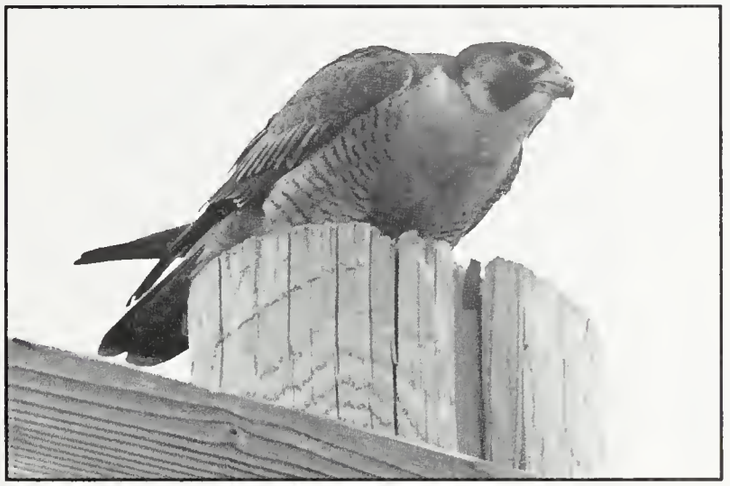
E.A.: 26 Aug., Decatur (RP). M.C.: 15, s.e. Douglas and n.w. Moultrie Cos, 25 Sep. (RC); 15, s. Franklin Co, 29 Nov. (LS).

Merlin

E.A.: 3 Sep., Chi (Zoo) (fide EW); 4 Sep., Winthrop Harbor (EW); 8 Sep., Decatur (MD); 25 Sep., Rend L (LS). L.D.: 7 Nov., Chi (KH); 7 Nov., Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB). Others: 7 others from northern Illinois, 15 others from central Illinois, & 3 others from southern Illinois reported.

Peregrine Falcon

E.A. 1 Sep., Evanston (EW); 6 Sep., Clin.L (RC); 19 Sep., HLCA (BR). M.C.: 3, Decatur, 9 Sep. (RP, RSa, MD). L.D.: 13 Nov., Chi (KH); 12 Nov., Wilmette/Evanston (EW, JK); 12 Nov., O'Hare Airport (EW); 2 Oct., Jackson Co (TF). Others: 14 July (imm.), Monroe Co (KM); 1 Aug.-18 Sep., Chi (KH et al.); 29 Oct. (banded ad., right leg red, left leg silver), Heidecke L (JM). July/Aug. dates probably unattached summering birds - ed. 1 other from northern Illinois, 11 others from central Illinois, and 4 other from Southern Illinois reported.



Peregrine Falcon, 24 Nov. 1993. Springfield, IL. This bird had two bands, one silver (a U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service band) and one yellow with an x. According to Mary Hennen of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, this bird is not one of Chicago's releases. She is seeking more information on its origin. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

Prairie Falcon

All Reports: 27 Oct., Weldon (De Witt Co) (*RC); 27 Oct.-28 Nov. (imm.—blue cere seen by RH), **Glenview Naval Air Station** (GR, *DJ, *m.ob.); 5 Dec., **Chi (Wolf L)** (*WM)—possibly the same birds in Cook Co. 2nd & 3rd Cook Co records, but should be looked for in the future. See seasonal highlights for details.

Wild Turkey

5 & 19 Sep. (3), **Middlefork F.P** —1st Champaign Co record) (EC, RC).

Northern Bobwhite

M.C.: 26, Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB).

Yellow Rail

E.A.: 1 Oct., CBG (MMe, JW, PW). L.D.: 5 Nov., Newton (Prairie Chicken Sanctuary) (SSi)

BLACK RAIL

8 Oct. (female with imm. ovary), Chi (McCormick Place) (**DWi). See seasonal highlights for details.

Virginia Rail

E.A.: 23 Aug., south Vermilion Co (JS); 29 Aug., Fairmount (JS).

Sora

E.A.: 21 Aug., Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 10, Arcola, 11 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 29 Nov., West Frankfort (LS); 11 Oct., Joliet (JM); 6 Oct., Clin.L (RP).

Common Moorhen

E.A.: 14 Aug., Havana (RP). M.C.: 15, LCal, 17 Sep. (WM). L.D.: 11 Oct., Joliet (JM).

American Coot

E.A.: 1 Sep., Heidecke L (JM); 18 Sep. (4), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 2,000, Heidecke L, 25 Oct. (JM); 1,000, Havana, 15 Oct. (RP, MD); 1,000, Clin.L, 23 Oct. (RP, et al.); 235, HLCA, 23 Nov. (KM). L.D. (north): 1 Dec. (50), Heidecke L (JM).

Sandhill Crane

E.A.: 9 Sep., w. Jackson Co (CS). M.C.: 500+, Palos, 24 Sep. (WS). L.D.: 28 Nov. (110), CNC (DJ); 20 Nov. (22), Homer (JS). Others: 27 Oct. (3), Charleston (BH). Others (summering bird departure): 25 Oct., Palos (CT).

Black-bellied Plover

E.A.: 7 Aug. (8), LCal (JL); 11 Aug. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 11 Sep. (1st imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 27, LCal, 14 Aug. (JL); 20, Decatur, 2 Oct. (RC,EC). L.D.: 16 Nov. (imm.), Wauk (DJ).

Lesser Golden Plover

E.A.: 14 July (ad.), Spfld (DB); 28 Aug. (5), Cherry Hill (Boone Co) (ABr); 11 Sep. (imm.), LCal (JL); 12 Sep. (imm.), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 200+, Galesville (Piatt Co), 13 Oct. (RC); 126, n.w. Will Co, 6 Oct. (JM). L.D.: 8 Nov., Chi (KH); 24 Oct., Decatur (RP).

Lesser Golden Plover with Black-bellied Plovers, 25 Sept. 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago. Note the thicker bill of the Lesser Golden Plover. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Semipalmated Plover

E.A.: 9 July, Decatur (MD); 26 July (4), Monroe Co (KM); 31 July, LCal (JL); 11 Sep. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 30, Decatur, 8 Sep. (MD). L.D.: 12 Oct., Decatur (RP).

Piping Plover

E.A.: 30 June, Decatur (RP, MD); 28 July, Monroe Co (KM). L.D.: 28 Aug. (winter plum.), IBSP (AS).

Killdeer

M.C.: 550+, Centerville, 7 Aug. (RC, MD); 275, Decatur (RP); 200+, Dickson Mounds, 18 Oct. (KR); 142, NW Will Co, 13 Sep. (JM); 82, Monroe Co, 15 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 4-5 Dec., CBG (AS, m.ob.); 29 Nov., Evanston (EW); 25 Nov. (11), Homer (JS); 25 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Black-necked Stilt

M.C.: 4, w. Jackson Co, 21 Aug. (*CS). Others: 26 July (2), Monroe Co (KM).

American Avocet

E.A.: 14 Aug., Starved Rock S.P. (CMc, JMc); 20 Aug. (female), Decatur (MD). M.C.: 8, CONWR, 21 Oct (TF); 5, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 24 Oct., LCNP (CMc, JMc). Others: 22 Aug. - 27 Sep. (male, lame leg), Decatur (MD, m.ob.); 26 Aug. - 6 Sep. (up to 4), west Jackson Co (CS, RP, TF); 12 Oct. (male), Decatur (RP).

Greater Yellowlegs

E.A.: 23 June, Decatur (MD); 4 July, LCal (JL); 4 July (2), north Will Co (AS); 12 July (6), Havana (KR); 25 July, Monroe Co (KM); 12 Sep. (imm.) LCal (JL). M.C.: 25, Banner Marsh C.A., 15 Oct. (MD). L.D.: 1 Nov. (5), near Mundelein (DJ); 29 Oct., CBG (LB), 16 Oct. (10), Decatur (RP).

Lesser Yellowlegs

E.A.: 22 June, LCal (JL); 23 June, Decatur (MD); 6 July, Monroe Co (KM); 31 July (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 117, LCal, 21 Aug. (JL); 25, Decatur, 24 Sep. (RP); 21, Monroe Co (KM). L.D.: 16 Oct., Decatur (RP).

Solitary Sandpiper

E.A.: 29 June, Decatur (RP, MD); 30 June, LCal (JL); 12 July, Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 21, LCal, 7 July (JL). L.D.: 9 Oct., Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC); 21 Aug. (7), LCal (JL).

Willet

E.A.: 25 June (4), Decatur (RP, MD); 5 July (7), IBSP (AS); 6 July (2), Monroe Co (KM). L.D.: 30 Aug., Jackson Co (RP); 29 Aug., Chi (DM).

Spotted Sandpiper

E.A.: 7 July, Spfld (DB); 16 July, Havana (KR). M.C.: 20, LCal, 12 Aug. (WS). L.D.: 5 Oct., Spfld (DB); 1 Oct., Braidwood & Heidecke L , resp. (JM); 30 Sep., Skokie Lagoons (EW).

Upland Sandpiper

E.A.: 30 July, Spfld (DB); 31 July, Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC); 3 Aug., Sibley (Ford Co) (LD); 15 Aug., LCal (JL). M.C.: 14, Decatur (airport), 25 July (RP); 14, Decatur (airport), 28 Aug. (RC); 11, Spfld (airport), 3 & 14 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 28 Aug. (2), Cherry Hill (Boone Co) (ABr); 26 Aug., west Jackson Co (CS). Others: 4 July (displaying), LCal (JL).

Whimbrel

E.A.: 29 Aug., IBSP (BE). L.D.: 23 Sep., Chi (Lincoln Park) (KH); 8 Sep., w. Jackson Co (*CS).

Hudsonian Godwit

E.A.: 2-4 Oct. (imm.), LCal (JO, m.ob.).

Marbled Godwit

EA: 14-15 Aug. (6, then 3 ad.), Carman (Henderson Co) (AR, m.ob.). L.D.: 28 Sep. - 2 Oct., Decatur (RP, m.ob.).

Ruddy Turnstone

E.A.: 27 July, LCal (SF, et al.); 21 Aug. (imm.), LCal (AS); 3 Sep. (2), LChau (KR). M.C.: 13, west Jackson Co, 6 Sep. (CS); 5, Heidecke L, 30 Aug. (JM). L.D.: 23 Oct. (2), IBSP (AS); 10 Oct. (2), Wilmette (AS).

Red Knot

E.A.: 23 Aug., LCal (JL); 5 Sep. (3 imm.), LCal (JL); 19 Sep., Rend L (TF). L.D.: 12-19 Oct., Wauk (DJ). Others: 2 Oct. (2 ad.), Winnebago Co (2nd Co record) (*ABr, JD).

Sanderling

E.A.: 5 July, IBSP (AS); 8 July, Decatur (MR); 21 Aug. (imm.), Chi (JL); 25 Aug., Stump L (HW). M.C.: 71, Chi, 1 Sep. (SF); 19, Decatur, 9 Sep. (RP, MD). L.D.: 15 Nov., Decatur (MD); 7 Nov., Chi (KH); 7 Nov., Wilmette (AS); 7 Nov., Wauk (JS).

Semipalmated Sandpiper

EA: 8 July (2), Decatur (MD); 11 July, O'Hare Airport (AS); 20 July, Monroe Co (KM); 21 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 278, LCal, 8 Aug. (WM); 65, Monroe Co, 26 July (KM). L.D.: 10 Oct., Decatur (RC).

Western Sandpiper

E.A.: 4 July (ad.), LCal (JL); 10-21 July (2-3), Decatur (RP. MD); 20 July (2), Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 4, Decatur, 18 Aug. (MD). L.D.: 15 Sep., Decatur (RP).

Least Sandpiper

E.A.: 26 June, Spfld (DB); 26 June (2), Decatur (MD, RC); 27 June (2), LCal (JL); 15 July (2), Monroe Co (KM); 24 July (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 191, LCal, 7 Aug. (JL); 50, Decatur, 5 Sep. (RP). L.D.: 4 Nov. (3), Decatur (MD); 1 Nov. (2), CONWR (TF).

White-rumped Sandpiper

E.A.: 12 Sep., O'Hare Airport (AS). L.D.: 5 Nov. (imm.), Wauk (DJ).

Baird's Sandpiper

E.A.: 30 July, Monroe Co (KM); 31 July (ad.), LCal (JL); 4 Aug. (ad.), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 11 Sep. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 22 (Imm.), LCal, 28 Aug. (WM); 6, Decatur, 15 Sep. (RP). L.D.: 1 Nov., CONWR (TF); 21 Oct., Decatur (RP); 19 Oct. (imm.), Wauk (DJ).

Pectoral Sandpiper

E.A.: 4 July (2), north Will Co (AS); 12 July, Dickson Mounds (KR); 20 July (6), Monroe Co (KM); 31 July (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 291, LCal, 31 July (JL); 55, Monroe Co, 14 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 7 Nov., Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC); 7 Nov. (3), Udina (Kane Co) (AS); 1 Nov., CONWR (TF).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper, 8 Sept. 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Purple Sandpiper

EA: 25 Nov. Chi (Rainbow Beach) (DM).

Dunlin

EA: 24 Aug., west Jackson Co (CS); 15 Sep. (5), Spring L C.A. (KR). M.C.: 131, Manhattan (Will Co), 17 Oct. (JM); 70, Dickson Mounds, 18 Oct. (KR). L.D.: 4-5 Dec., CBG (AS, m.ob.); 16 Nov. (5), Decatur (MD).

Stilt Sandpiper

E.A.: 28 June, Decatur (MR); 10 July, LCal (JL); 21 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 50, Decatur, 8 Sep. (MD); 33, Havana, 30 July (KR); 27, LCal, 31 July (JL); 22, w. Jackson Co, 9 Sep. (TF). L.D.: 20 Oct. (3), CONWR (TF); 18 Oct. (4), Dickson Mounds (KR); 17 Oct., Manhattan (Will Co) (JM).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

E.A.: 31 July (2), Sangamon Co (DB); 1 Aug. (2), Monroe Co (KM); 14 Aug. (2 ad., 1 imm.), Carman (Henderson Co) (AR); 15 Aug., s.e. Kendall Co (CMc, JMc). M.C.: 14, n.w. Will Co, 8 Sep. (JM); 11, w. Jackson Co, 6 Sep. (CS); 6, Decatur, 8 Sep. (MD). L.D.: 25 Sep. (3), Monroe Co (KM); 15 Sep. (4), Decatur (RP); 11 Sep., NW Will Co (JM).

Short-billed Dowitcher

EA: 22 June, LCal (JL); 6 July, Decatur (MD); 21 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 100, LCal, 27 July (SF, et al.); 19, Monroe Co, 26 July (KM); 14, Decatur, 16 July (RP, MD). L.D.: 24 Sep., Decatur (RP); 19 Sep. (2), LCal (JL).

Long-billed Dowitcher

E.A.: 25 July (calling), Monroe Co (KM); 30 July, Havana (KR). M.C.: 34, CONWR, 21 Oct. (TF); 12, Decatur, 9 Oct. (MD).

Common Snipe

E.A.: 7 July, LCal (JL); 14 July, Decatur (MD). M.C.: 23, Royalton (Franklin Co), 8 Oct. (LS). L.D.: Many sightings into December in central and southern Illinois.

Dunlins and Sanderlings, 11 Oct. 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

American Woodcock

E.A.: 4 Sep., Urbana (RC). L.D.: 10 Nov., Decatur (MD); 10 Nov., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 3 Nov., Johnson Co (TF).

Wilson's Phalarope

E.A.: 7 July (female), LCal (JL); 13 Aug., Monroe Co (KM); 20 Aug., RLCA (KR); 21 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL, AS). L.D.: 3 Sep., Decatur (MD).

Red-necked Phalarope

E.A.: 31 July (male), Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC). M.C.: 4 Decatur, 28 Aug. (MD). L.D.: 1 Oct., Charleston (RBr).

Red Phalarope

E.A.: 17-18 Oct., Wauk (DD); 22 Oct., Carl.L (*JV).

Parasitic Jaeger

E.A.: 3 Sep., Wilmette (GR). L.D.: 11 Nov., Wilmette (JSa); 10 Nov. (different from 11 Nov. bird), Wilmette (EW). {Jaeger species}: EA: 29 Aug., IBSP (BE). L.D.: 9 Oct (4 dark imm.), Wilmette (JL, CM).

Laughing Gull

E.A.: 8 & 11 July (1st yr.), Spfld (DB). L.D.: 18-19 Nov. (ad.), Carl.L (TF—photo, KR). Others: 10 Sep. (2), Decatur (MD).

Franklin's Gull

E.A.: 8 Sep., Wilmette (JK); 15 Sep. (imm.), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 4, Decatur, 4 Oct. (MD); 4, Spfld, 8 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 10 Nov., Spfld (DB). Others: 31 July (imm.), LCal (WM).

Bonaparte's Gulls, 10 Nov. 1993, Lake Michigan shoreline, Evanston, Cook County. Photo by Ken Oberlander.

Little Gull

E.A.: 22 Oct. (1st winter), Carl.L (*JV). Others: 27 Oct. (ad.), Clin.L (RC); 31 Oct, Chi (Pratt ave beach) (AS).

Juvenile Sabine's Gull, 24 Sept. 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. First county record.
Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Bonaparte's Gull

E.A.: 6 Aug. (ad.), Decatur (MD); 7 Aug. (4), LCal (WM). M.C.: 1,200, Carl.L, 5 Nov. (KM); 800, CONWR, 30 Nov. (KM); 700, Spfld, 16-17 Nov. (DB); 350+ (migrating along Big Muddy), s. Franklin Co, 23 Nov. (LS); 300, Heidecke L, 11 Oct. (JM); 280, Evanston, 10 Nov. (EW). L.D.: 5 Dec. (51), LCal (WM).

Ring-billed Gull

E.A.: 19 July (2 1st summer), Joliet (JM); 25 July (35), Clin.L (RP); 25 July (130), Spfld (DB); 8 Aug., HLCA (KM). M.C.: 6,000, Spfld, 17 Nov. (DB); 2,000+, Carl.L, 22 Nov. (KM); 1,500, Palos (Sag. Slough), 1 Nov. (CT).

Herring Gull

E.A.: 17 July, RLCA (RP); 3 Aug. (2, 1st yr.), Boone Co (fide VK). MC: 5,000, Grayslake, 1 Nov. (DJ); 750+, Mallard L F.P., 4 Nov. (EW).

Thayer's Gull

E.A.: 27 Sep. (ad.), Heidecke L (JM). Others: 9 Oct. (ad.), Evanston (JL); 7 Nov., Chi (Lincoln Park) (JL, KH); 14 Nov. (ad.), Decatur (MD); 20 Nov. (1st winter & 2nd-winter), LCal (WM); 22 Nov. (2nd-winter), Evanston (EW); 23 Nov. (ad.), LCal (WM); 27 Nov. (1st-winter), LCal (WM).

Iceland Gull

E.A.: 27 Nov. (ad. "Kumlein's"), LCal (WM, RH, DM).

Lesser Black-backed Gull

EA: 21 Sep. (3rd yr.), Decatur (MD); 29 Sep - 2 Oct. (3rd fall), Spfld (DB, EC, *RC). MC: 2, (ad. & 2nd-winter), Mallard L F.P. (EW) - 3rd/4th Du Page Co records. Others: 11 Oct.-20 Nov., Chi (Lincoln Park-Montrose) (KH, m.ob.); 31 Oct. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 27-29 Nov. (ad.), LCal (DM, RH, WM); 30 Nov. (ad.), Grayslake (*DJ); 1 Dec. (ad. & 3rd winter), **Heidecke L** (*JM—photo) - 1st Grundy Co. record.

Glaucous Gull

E.A.: 10-24 Nov. (1st-winter), Grayslake (RB, LB, RC, m.ob.); 24 Nov.-11 Dec. (1st-winter, but with 2 1st-winter on 27 Nov.), Evanston (EW, m.ob.); 25 Nov. (2 1st-winter), Chi (JL).

Great Black-backed Gull

E.A.: 4 Dec. (1st winter), LCal (WM).

Black-legged Kittiwake

E.A.: 18-19 Nov., Carl.L (TF—photo, KR); 19 Nov. (near ad.), Carl. L (*JV).

Sabine's Gull

E.A.: 12 Sep. (imm.), Decatur (*RP, *MD). Others: 24 Sep. (imm.), **Heidecke L** (*JM—photo) — 1st Grundy Co record; 24-25 Sep. (imm.), LShel (*RP, *m.ob.); 27 Sep. (imm.), Decatur (MD); 27 Sep. - 2 Oct. (imm.), Carl.L (*JV).

First-year Black Tern, 12 Sept. 1993, Montrose Beach, Cook County.
Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Caspian Tern

E.A.: 16 June, Decatur (MD); 19 June, Spfld (DB); 27 June (ad.), LCal (WM); 24 July (4), Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 24, LCal, 17 Aug. (RP, MD); 14, Spfld, 17 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 27 Sep., Chi (KH); 27 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Common Tern

M.C.: **97**, Rend L, 19 Sep. (TF); 33, HLCA, 19 Sep. (BR). L.D.: 19 Nov., Rend L (TF). Others: 28 June, Decatur (MD); 30 June, Spfld (DB) - both wandering nonbreeders? -ed.).

Forster's Tern

E.A.: 28 June (2nd yr.), Spfld (DB); 5 July (3), LCal; 11 July, Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 15, Chi (Wolf L), 12 Sep. (WM); 10, Clin.L, 28 Aug. (RP). L.D.: 7 Nov. (3), Carl.L (BR); 23 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 10 Oct. (2), Evanston (AS).

Black Tern

E.A.: 25 June (4 ad.), Spfld (DB); 25 June, Decatur (RP, m.ob.); 6 July (5), Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: **640+**, Pomona (Jackson Co), 25 Sep. (KM); 70, Decatur, 24 Aug. (RP, MD). L.D.: 21 Sep., Decatur (RP); 11 Sep., Chi (JL).

Mourning Dove

M.C.: 100, Spfld, 1 Sep. (DB); 74, Williamson Co, 18 Nov. (LS); 36, JP, 3 Sep. (PC, HR).

Monk Parakeet

MC: 75, JP, all fall (PC). Others: all fall (3), Chi (Lincoln Park) (KH); 29 Aug., Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RC).

Snowy Owl, 7 Nov. 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Black-billed Cuckoo

EA: 11 Aug., Mahomet (RC); 14 Aug., West Frankfort (LS). L.D.: 26 Sep., Urbana (RC); 26 Sep., Clinton (MD).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

M.C.: 6, Pomona (Jackson Co), 19 Sep. (KM); 5, Decatur, 19 Aug. (RP). L.D.: 18 Oct., RLCA (KR); 17 Oct., West Frankfort (LS).

Barn Owl

18 Sep., **LCal** (KS).

Great Horned Owl

16 Sep. (imm., from 2nd nesting?), Clin.L (RP); 3 Oct., JP (JR); 9 & 11 Nov., Chi (Lincoln Park) (KH).

Snowy Owl

E.A.: **22 Oct.**, **Bolingbrook** (Will Co) (fide EW); 7 Nov., Chi (Montrose & Meigs Field) (JL, m.ob.). MC: **6**, Chi (5 at Miegs/ 1 at Montrose), 13 Nov. (AS). A seventh bird present later at Montrose.

Barred Owl

M.C.: 3, Spfld, 8 Sep. (DB).

Long-eared Owl

E.A.: 14 Nov., Orland Park (WS); 23 Nov. (2), KCP (SB, RP). Others: 27 Nov. (2), Homer L (JS).

Short-eared Owl

E.A.: 22 Oct., Chi (KH). MC: 3, Wilmette, 29 Oct. (JK). Others: 28 Nov., West Frankfort (LS).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

E.A.: 31 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 13 Nov., **Chi (Wicker Park)** (fide EW); 13 Nov., **Lake Bluff** (fide EW). Others: 27-28 Nov., CNC (CW, m.ob.).

Common Nighthawk

E.A.: 16 Aug. (35), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 800, Woodridge (Du Page Co), 17 Sep. (AW); 300, Belleville, 17 Sep. (KM); 200, Morton, 18 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 19 Oct. (2), Urbana (RC); 17 Oct., Morton (KR); 8 Oct. (3), Plainfield (JM).

Whip-poor-will

L.D.: 3-17 Nov., Chi (Waveland golf course) (KH); 20 Sep. (2), Scrub Oak Prairie (Mason Co) (KR).

Chimney Swift

M.C.: 1,000, Decatur, 30 Sep. (MD); 350, Monroe Co, 25 Sep. (KM); 250, JP, 15 Sep. (PC, HR). L.D.: 11 Oct., Chi (JSa); 7 Oct., Sang.L (DB); 7 Oct. (6), O'Fallon (KM).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

EA: 15 Aug., Libertyville (fide EW); 29 Aug., Urbana (EC, RC). MC: **30** (at feeders), Franklin Co, 7 Sep. & 15 Sep. (LS); 6, Spfld, 7 & 10 Sep. (DB); 6, Weldon Springs S.P., 8 Sep. (RP). L.D.: 29 Oct., Quincy (GO); 17-20 Oct., Olympia Fields (ESt, SSt, m.ob.). — such late "Ruby-throated Hummingbirds" need to be scrutinized carefully for other possibilities, especially if not an adult male.

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD

First confirmed State Records: 14 Oct.-11 Nov. (imm. male-specimen at Field Museum), Olympia Fields (**ESt, SSt, *m.ob.—photos); 28 Oct.-17 Dec.+ (imm. male - tail feathers measured), Murphysboro (RD, m.ob.). See separate articles in this issue for details.

Northern Saw-whet Owl, 28 Nov. 1993, Crabtree Nature Center, Cook County. Photo by David B. Johnson.

Belted Kingfisher

M.C.: 6, Fulton Co, 15 Oct. (RP).

Red-headed Woodpecker

E.A. (migrants): 3 Sep., JP (PC, HR). M.C.: 9. Spfld, 16 Sep. (DB). L.D. (migrants): 21 Oct. (3), CBG (LB).

Red-bellied Woodpecker

E.A. (wintering bird): 14 Nov., Chi (KH). M.C.: 15, Spfld, 28 Aug. (DB).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

E.A.: 13 Sep., Sannauk F.P. (De Kalb Co) (DS); 19 Sep., Homer (JS). M.C.: 3, West Frankfort, 30 Sep. (LS). L.D. (north): 27 Nov., Chi (KH).

Downy Woodpecker

M.C.: 18, Spfld, 23 Nov. (DB).

Northern Flicker

M.C.: 30, s.e. Douglas/n.w. Moultrie Cos, 25 Sep. (RC); 28, Skokie Lagoons, 25 Sep. (EW). LD: 15 Nov. (2), Evanston (JDo).

Pileated Woodpecker

M.C.: 5, Spfld, 8 Aug. (DB). Others: 26 Oct., **Big Bend F.P.** (Cook Co) (DJo).

Olive-sided Flycatcher

E.A.: 4 Aug., Buckhart (Sangamon Co (DB); 7 Aug. (3), Jersey Co (HW). L.D.: 24 Sep., Sang.L (DB); 17 Sep., JP (PC, HR).

Eastern Wood-Pewee

E.A.: 5 Sep., Chi (JL, KH). M.C.: 12, Spfld, 22 Aug. (DB); 11, Boone Co, 12 Sep. (AB). L.D.: 6 Oct., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., Chi (KH); 2 Oct. (imm.), s.e. McHenry Co (EW).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

E.A.: 8 Aug., Spfld (DB); 20 Aug., Chi (KH). L.D.: 27 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 11 Sep, Chi (JL).

Acadian Flycatcher

L.D.: 25 Sep. (calling bird), Sanganois C.A. (Barkhausen Unit) (KR).

Alder Flycatcher

E.A.: 16 July (singing male), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). L.D.: 24 Sep. (identified by voice), Sanganois C.A. (Barkhausen Unit) (KR).

Willow Flycatcher

E.A.: 29 July, Chi (JL). M.C.: 5, Decatur, 10 Sep. (RP). L.D.: 25 Sep. (ad.), Skokie Lagoons (EW); 19 Sep., Chi (KH).

Least Flycatcher

E.A.: 9 July, Spfld (DB); 26 July, Chi (EW). M.C.: 7, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 4 Oct., Spfld (DB); 30 Sep. (2), JP (PC, HR).

Eastern Phoebe

E.A. 10 Sep., Urbana (EC). M.C.: 6, Boone Co, 19 Sep. (AB). L.D.: 20 Nov., Pope Co (TF); 18 Nov., Spfld (DB); 3 Nov., CBG (LB); 31 Oct. (2), M.Arb (fide EW).

VERMILION FLYCATCHER

11-18 Oct. (ad. male), Ivanhoe (Lake Co) (BS, *m.ob.). See seasonal highlights for details.

Great Crested Flycatcher

E.A.: 22 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 5, Spfld, 20 & 22 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 30 Sep., West Frankfort (LS); 28 Sep., Urbana (EC); 19 Sep., JP (PC).

Eastern Kingbird

E.A.: 1 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 15, Spfld, 6 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 25 Sep. (3), Saline Co (TF); 24 Sep., Spfld (DB); 12 Sep. Chi (KH).

Horned Lark

M.C.: 75+, Homer, 14 Oct. (JS). Others: 4 Nov. (2), Mallard Lake F.P. (EW); 8 Nov. (going n.), Wilmette (EW).

Purple Martin

E.A.: early July, Evanston (EW). M.C.: 3,000+. Chi, 14-15 Aug. (KH); 1,000, Chi, 28 Aug. (WM). L.D.: 24 Sep., Chi (KH).

Horned Lark, 21 Oct. 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago.
Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Tree Swallow

E.A.: 11 July (26), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 1,000+, Homer L (Champaign Co), 12 Sep. (RC); 1,000, Decatur, 29 Sep. (RP); 225, Union Co, 19 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 5 Nov. (4), O'Fallon (KM); 2 Nov., Clin.L (MD).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

E.A.: 3 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 265, Union Co, 19 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 3 Oct. (65), Union Co (KM); 27 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Bank Swallow

E.A.: 25 June (6), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 200, LCal, late July (JL); 150, Decatur, 28 July (RP); 150, Monroe Co, 28 July (KM). L.D.: **27 Oct.**, Wauk (*DJ); 30 Sep., Spring L C.A. (KR, LA); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM).

Cliff Swallow

E.A.: 11 July (2), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 400, Decatur, 13 Sep. (RP); 50, Jackson Co, 19 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 30 Sep., Spring L C.A. (KR, LA); 26 Sep. (4), Monroe Co (KM); 14 Sep. (10), Heidecke L (JM).

Barn Swallow

M.C.: 200, Decatur, 13 Sep. (RP); 150, JP, 5 Aug. (HR); 50, Monroe Co, 25 Sep. (KM). L.D.: **23 Nov.**, L Charleston (BH); 21 Oct. (4), Decatur (MD).

Blue Jay

M.C.: 115, Spfld, 30 Sep. (DB).

American Crow

M.C.: 350, Belleville, 29 Nov. (KM); 150, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB).

Marsh Wren, 11 Sept. 1993, Magic Hedge, Chicago. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Fish Crow

M.C.: 45, Monroe Co, 26 Sep. (KM).

Black-capped Chickadee

M.C.: 35, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB).

Carolina Chickadee

M.C.: 16, Pomona, 19 Sep. (KM).

Tufted Titmouse

Others: 11 Oct. (out of habitat-in a marsh), Joliet (JM). M.C.: 21, Spfld, 28 Aug. (DB); 17, s. Clinton Co, 5 Nov. (KM).

Red-breasted Nuthatch

E.A.: 21 Aug. (2), Chi (SF); 21 Aug., Rockford (ABr); 22 Aug., Urbana (RC); 4 Sep., Pere Marquette S.P. (HW). M.C.: 12, Monticello, 14 Oct. (MD); 9, Boone Co, 24 Aug. (AB). Excellent movement through n.e. Illinois; 30+ recorded in Evanston alone during Sep.- Oct. (EW, m.ob.).

White-breasted Nuthatch

M.C.: 7, Spfld., 4 & 8 Sep. (DB).

Brown Creeper

E.A.: 17 Sep., Lake Forest (PH); 18 Sep., Chi (KH); 25 Sep., Monroe Co (KM); 26 Sep., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 9, Spfld, 23 Nov. (DB); 4, JP, 6 Oct. (PC).

Carolina Wren

M.C.: 10, Spfld, 1, 8 & 18 Aug. (DB). Others (north): 10 Aug., Chi (KH); 15 Sep. (4), Channahon (JM); 16 Oct. (pr.), Olympia Fields (RC, SB); 29 Nov., Cherry Valley (Boone Co) (FL).

Bewick's Wren

L.D.: 30 Sep., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR, LA).

House Wren

E.A.: 19 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 13, Gallatin Co, 6 Aug. (LS); 13, Spfld, 20 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 22 Nov., Spfld (DB); 6 Nov., Chi (Rainbow Beach) (WS).

Winter Wren

E.A.: 15 Sep., Lockport (JM); 26 Sep., Urbana (RC); 28 Sep., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: **14**, Urbana, 10 Oct. (RC); 4, JP, 11 Oct. (PC). L.D. (north): 15 Nov., JP (PC).

Sedge Wren

E.A.: 17 Aug. (7), Jersey Co. M.C.: 15, Marion Co, 8 Oct. (TF); 11, Greene Co, 21 Aug. (HW). L.D.: 3 Nov., Royalton (LS); 9 Oct., Kieselburg F.P. (Winnebago Co) (ABr).

Marsh Wren

EA: 8 Sep., Chi (KH); 17 Sep., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR). L.D.: 24 Nov., Spfld (DB); 27 Oct., Lockport (JM). Others: 30 July, Sang.L (DB).

Golden-crowned Kinglet

EA: 17 Sep., Lake Forest (PH); 24 Sep., JP (HR); 26 Sep., Urbana (RC); 28 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). MC: 100+, Urbana, 30 Oct. (RC); 26, JP, 3 Nov. (PC, HR). LD: 29 Nov., Wilmette (EW).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

E.A.: 11 Sep., Chi (JL); 13 Sep., Urbana (EC); 13 Sep., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 12, JP, 31 Oct. (PC); 9, Spfld, 2 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 4 Dec., Chi (KH).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

EA: 20 Aug., Chi (KH). LD: 2 Oct., Chi (KH); 26 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Eastern Bluebird

M.C.: 50, La Salle Co, 24 Oct. (CMc, JMc); 18, Clin.L, 16 Sep. (RP, MD). L.D.: 4 Dec. (3), Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC); 30 Oct. (4), M.Arb (fide EW).

Veery

E.A.: 22 Aug., Spfld (DB); 26 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 12, Urbana, 4 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 12 Oct., Decatur (MD); 9 Oct. (2), Chi (JL).

Gray-cheeked Thrush

E.A.: 23 Aug., Chi (KH); 31 Aug., Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 6, Urbana, 19 Sep. (RC); 5, JP, 6 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 18 Oct., JP (PC).

Swainson's Thrush

E.A.: 21 Aug., Spfld (DB); 24 Aug., Chi (KH). MC: 45, Urbana, 4 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 25 Oct., Palos (CT); 8 Oct., Clin.L (RP).

Hermit Thrush

E.A.: 12 Sep., Urbana (RC, EC); 16 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 31, JP, 11 Oct. (PC). L.D.: 5 Dec., Chi (AS, JSa); 10 Nov., Evanston (EW). Others: 8, Evanston, 3 Nov. (RB).

Wood Thrush

EA: 5 Sep. (3), Urbana (RC, et al.). LD: 3 Oct., Johnson Co (TF); 2 Oct., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., JP (PC).

American Robin

M.C.: 350, Palos, 4 Nov. (WS); 200+, Homer, 18 Oct. (JS).

Gray Catbird

E.A.: 25 Aug., Urbana (EC). M.C.: 40 Urbana, 26 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 27 Nov., Homer L (JS); 11 Nov. (deformed bill), JP (PC).

Northern Mockingbird

M.C.: 7, Spfld, 4 Aug., 7 Oct. & 11 Nov. (DB); 4 (imm.), Braidwood, 8 Sep. (JM). Others: 28 Sep., Chi (Oak st.) (fide EW).

Brown Thrasher

E.A. (migrants): 19 Sep., JP (PC); 19 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 13, Spfld, 20 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 29 Nov., Cherry Valley (Boone Co) (JD, FL), 18 Nov., Spfld (DB).

American Pipit

E.A.: 24 Sep. (10), Heidecke L (JM); 29 Sep. (6), Decatur (RC, MD, et al.). M.C.: 30, Decatur, 1 Oct. (MD); 7, West Frankfort, 12 Oct. (LS). L.D. 11 Dec., Royalton (Franklin Co) (LS); 11 Nov. (5), Spfld (DB); 5 Nov. (2), Wilmette/Evanston (EW).

SPRAGUE'S PIPIT

E.A.: 27 Oct., Urbana (*RC). See seasonal highlights for details.

Cedar Waxwing

EA: 5 Aug. (5), Evanston (EW); 12 Aug. (35), LCal (EW). MC: 500, Urbana, 30 Oct. (RC); 310, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB); 110+, Bull Valley (Mc Henry Co), 2 Oct. (EW); 110, Evanston, 2 Nov. (EW); 110, M.Arb, 4 Nov. (EW). LD: 20 Nov. (14), Wilmette (EW).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING

E.A.: 1 & 3 Nov., JP (*PC, JL). See seasonal highlights for details.

Northern Shrike

E.A.: 22 Oct., Chi (KH). Others: 23 Oct., MM (CP); 1 Nov., Skokie (Canal) (ASm); 1 Nov., Orland Park (WS); 11 Nov., Glenview (DDa); 20 Nov., IBSP (LR).

Loggerhead Shrike

E.A.: 7 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 8 (ad. & yg.), University Park, 15 Aug. (JM); 4, south Franklin Co, 16 Nov. (LS). Others (north & central): 28 Sep., Argenta (Macon Co) (MD).

European Starling

M.C.: 2,200 (roost), LCal, 13 Nov. (WM).

White-eyed Vireo

M.C.: 9, Pomona, 19 Sep. (KM); 4, Sang.L, 7 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 3 Oct., Johnson Co (TF); 28 Sep., Sang.L (DB).

Bell's Vireo

M.C.: 3 (singing males), Braidwood, 3 Sep. (JM); 3, Sang.L, 2 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 30 Sep., West Frankfort (LS); 21 Sep., Decatur (RP, MD).

Solitary Vireo

E.A.: 18 Sep., Weldon Springs S.P. (RP). M.C.: 5, Spfld, 26 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 17 Oct., Urbana (EC); 3 Oct., Chi (KH).

Yellow-throated Vireo

E.A.: 15 Sep., JP (PC, HR). L.D.: 30 Sep., JP (PC); 26 Sep., Urbana (RC, EC).

Warbling Vireo

E.A.: 1 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 6, RLCA, 1 Sep. (KR). L.D.: 14 Oct., Matanzas Prairie (Mason Co) (KR).

Philadelphia Vireo

EA: 9 Aug., Chi (KH); 31 Aug., Spfld (DB). L.D.: 3 Oct., CONWR (KM); 30 Sep., JP (PC); 28 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Red-eyed Vireo

E.A.: 1 Aug., Chi (KH); 29 Aug., Forest Glen F.P. (JS). M.C.: 35, Urbana, 4 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 23 Oct., Evanston (*JPo); 4 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Blue-winged Warbler

E.A.: 14 Aug., West Frankfort (LS). M.C.: 3, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 23 Sep., Spfld (DB); 13 Sep., Glencoe (DJ).

Golden-winged Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug., Spfld (DB); 28 Aug., Chi (KH); 29 Aug., Fairview Hts. (KM). M.C.: 8, Spfld, 1 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 26 Sep., Decatur (MD); 22 Sep. (imm. female), Chi (Hancock bldg.) (**RH); 18 Sep., Chi (JL). {"Brewsters" Warbler}: 10 Sep. (male), Channahon (JM). Others: 16-28 July (attempted to summer?), Urbana (EC, m.ob.).

Tennessee Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug., Chi (KH); 20 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 39, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 10 Oct., Urbana (RC); 10 Oct., JP (KC); 3 Oct., CONWR (KM).

Orange-crowned Warbler

E.A.: 5 Sep., Sannauk F.P. (De Kalb Co) (DS); 6 Sep., Fairview Hts (KM); 10 Sep., Decatur (RP). M.C.: 6, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC, EC). L.D.: 17 Nov. (2), JP (PC); 16 Nov., Evanston (JDo).

Nashville Warbler

E.A.: 31 Aug., Spfld (DB); 6 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 20+, Clin.L, 18 Sep. (RC); 6, Monroe Co, 25 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 18 Nov. (male), Spfld (DB); 1 Nov., West Frankfort (LS); 31 Oct., JP (PC).

Northern Parula

E.A.: 6 Sep., Chi (JL); 6 Sep., JP (PC); 8 Sep. (2), Weldon Springs S.P. (RP). M.C.: 3, Spfld, 11 & 26 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 3 Oct., Urbana (RC); 2 Oct., JP (KC); 2 Oct., Jackson Co (TF)

Yellow Warbler

E.A.: 31 July (imm.), Spfld (DB); 12 Aug. (2), Chi (EW). MC: 3, Spfld, 16 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 26 Sep., Chi (KH); 24 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Chestnut-sided Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug. (7 imm.), Spfld (DB); 21 Aug., JP (DA). M.C.: 15, Spfld, 1 & 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: **1 Nov.,** Charleston (*BH); 5 Oct., JP (KC).

Magnolia Warbler

E.A.: 17 Aug., Urbana (RC); 22 Aug., Chi (JL, KH); 4 Sep., s. Clinton Co (KM). M.C.: 24, Spfld, 20 Sep. (DB); 15, Channahon, 15 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 18 Oct., West Frankfort (LS); 11 Oct., Chi (KH).

Cape May Warbler

EA: 20 Aug., Chi (KH); 1 Sep., RLCA (KR). MC: 10, LChau, 24 Sep. (KR). LD: 14 Oct., Mattoon (SS, BH); 11 Oct., JP (PC).

Black-throated Blue Warbler

E.A.: 1 & 3 Sep., Chi (fide EW); 4 Sep. (female), Chi (JL, KH); 5 Sep. (female), Urbana (RC). M.C.: 4 (2 male, 2 female), JP, 17 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 11 Oct. (male & female), Winnetka (JSa); 7 Oct. (female), Spfld (DB). Others (South & Central): 18 Sep. (fe-

Water Pipit, 24 Sept. 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

male), Clin.L (RC); 20 Sep., Decatur (MD); 20 Sep. (male), Spfld (DB); 23 Sep. (female), Spfld (DB); 23 Sep. (male), Urbana (EC, RC); 24 Sep. (female), Weldon Springs S. P. (RP, MD).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug., Chi (KH); 11 Sep., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep. (4), Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 400+, Chi, 3 Oct. (JL); 300+, Decatur, 12 Oct. (MD). L.D. (north & central): 28 Nov. (3), Spfld (DB); 22 Nov., Evanston (EW); 20 Nov., Blackhawk Springs F.P. (Winnebago Co (ABr).

Black-throated Green Warbler

E.A.: 22 Aug. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 4 Sep. (2), Chi (JL, KH); 19 Sep. (2), Pomona (KM). M.C.: 10, Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co), 19 Sep. (RC); 10, Spfld, 24 & 26 Sep. (DB); 10, Mahomet, 25 Sep. (EC); 8, Boone Co, 12 Sep. (AB). L.D.: 31 Oct., LCNP (CMc); 13 Oct., Urbana (RC); 7 Oct., Skokie Lagoons (EW).

Blackburnian Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug., Spfld (DB); 24 Aug., JP (fide HR); 24 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 8, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 1 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 23 Sep., Chi (KH).

Yellow-throated Warbler

L.D.: 26 Sep., Decatur (MD); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM).

Pine Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug., Chi (JL). M.C.: 5, Homer, 27 Sep. (JS). L.D.: 28 Nov., Urbana (RC); 3 Oct., CONWR (KM); 1 Oct., Wauk (fide EW).

Prairie Warbler

L.D.: **30 Sep.**, Skokie Lagoons (*EW); **23 Sep.**, **Wilmette** (JK); 11 Sep., Johnson Co (TF).

Palm Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug., Chi (KH; 10 Sep., Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 55, Chi, 18 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 11 Nov., JP (PC, HR); 26 Oct., Wilmette (EW).

Bay-breasted Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug. (2), Spfld (DB); 3 Sep. (2), JP (PC, HR); 4 Sep., south Clinton Co (KM). M.C.: 20, JP, 17 Sep. (PC, HR); 20, Urbana, 19 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 5 Oct., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., Chi (JL, KH).

Blackpoll Warbler

E.A.: 23 Aug., Chi (KH); 25 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 41, JP, 6 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 11 Oct., JP (PC).

Black-and-white Warbler

E.A.: 18 Aug. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 21 Aug., JP (DA). M.C.: 11, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB); 7, JP, 6 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 22 Oct. (imm.), IBSP (PH); 12 Oct., Decatur (MD); 3 Oct., Chi (JL, KH).

American Redstart

E.A.: 7 Aug., Spfld (DB); 29 Aug. Fairview Hts (KM). M.C.: 50, Channahon, 15 Sep. (JM); 26, Spfld, 4 Sep. (DB). L.D.: **4 Nov.**, Urbana (RC); 21 Oct., JP (PC).

Prothonotary Warbler

L.D.: 11 Aug., Monroe Co (KM); 8 Aug. (2), Spfld (DB).

Worm-eating Warbler

L.D.: **3 Oct**., Johnson Co (TF).

Ovenbird

E.A.: 8 Aug., Chi (KH); 20 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C. 11, Spfld, 11 Sep. (DB); 5, JP, 5 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 18 Oct., Chi (KH); 12 Oct., Decatur (MD).

Northern Waterthrush

E.A.: 27 July, Chi (EW); 27 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 10, JP, 17 Sep. (PC, HR). L.D.: **9 Nov.**, JP (fide EW); 14 Oct., Chi (KH); 2 Oct., DuBois (Macon Co) (RP).

Louisiana Waterthrush

E.A.: 5 Aug., Spfld (DB). L.D.: 10 Sep., Chi (KR, LA).

Kentucky Warbler

L.D.: 19 Sep., Urbana (RC); 10 Sep., Pomona (KM).

Connecticut Warbler

E.A.: 3 Sep. (2), JP (PC). L.D.: 20 Sep., Decatur (MD); 19 Sep., Chi (KH).

Mourning Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug., Chi (m.ob.); 1 Sep. (imm.), Spfld (DB). L.D.: 2 Oct., Chi (KH); 21 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Common Yellowthroat

M.C.: 12, Spfld, 1 Aug. (DB); 6, JP, 28 Sep. (PC). L.D.: 22 Nov., Lockport (JM); 22 Nov. (imm. male), Spfld (DB).

Wilson's Warbler

E.A.: 21 Aug. (2), Chi (JL, KH); 29 Aug., Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB). M.C.: 9, Spfld, 20 Sep. (DB); 7, Chi, 11 Sep. (JL). L.D.: 30 Sep., Skokie Lagoons (EW); 26 Sep., Chi (KH); 26 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Canada Warbler

E.A.: 20 Aug. (imm. female), Spfld (DB); 21 Aug., Chi (JL). L.D.: 10 Oct., Mattoon (SS); 20 Sep., Chi (KH).

Yellow-breasted Chat

L.D.: 1 Sep., Sang.L (DB).

Summer Tanager

L.D.: 6 Oct., Johnson Co (TF); 24 Sep., LChau (KR)

Scarlet Tanager

M.C.: 4, Spfld, 20 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 10 Oct., West Frankfort (LS); 4 Oct., Spfld (DB); 4 Oct., Lockport (JM).

Northern Cardinal

M.C.: 31, Spfld, 22 Nov. (DB).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

E.A.: 8 Aug., Urbana; 28 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 20, Clin.L, 18 Sep. (RC); 20, Spfld, 20 Sep. (DB); 7, Skokie Lagoons, 25 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 7 Oct., Joliet (JM).

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK

E.A.: 16-18 Sep., Clin.L (*RP, *m.ob.) See seasonal highlights for details.

Blue Grosbeak

L.D.: 6 Sep. (2), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Indigo Bunting

E.A.: 9 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 30+, West Frankfort, 2 Sep. & 30+, Royalton, 9 Sep., resp. (LS); 28, Spfld, 7 Aug. (DB). L.D.: **28 Nov.**, Urbana (RC); 26 Nov., Charleston (BH).

Dickcissel

M.C.: 14, Sangamon Co, 7 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 23 Oct., Royalton (LS); 7 Oct. (male), Decatur (MD); 7 Oct., Sang.L (DB).

Rufous-sided Towhee

E.A.: 6 Oct., JP (PC). M.C.: 10, West Frankfort, 20 Oct (LS). L.D. (north): 12 Nov., JP (PC). {Spotted Towhee}: 7-10 Nov. (**female**), Evanston (feeder) (EW).

American Tree Sparrow

E.A.: 2 Oct., Chi (KH); 31 Oct., Urbana (RC); 31 Oct., Homer (JS). M.C.: 300, MTNWR (Calhoun Co), 22 Nov. (HW); 200, Urbana, 28 Nov. (RC).

Chipping Sparrow

E.A.: 19 Aug., JP (HR). M.C.: 71, Johnson Co, 14 Sep. (TF). L.D.: 17 Nov., Spfld (DB); 13 Nov., West Frankfort (LS); 8 Nov., Sugar River Alder F.P. (Winnebago Co) (ABr).

Clay-colored Sparrow

EA: 18 Sep., Chi (EW); 2 Oct., Chi (KH). LD: 11 Oct., Chi (KH); 10 Oct., Urbana (RC); 8 Oct., SRSF (KR).

Field Sparrow

E.A.: 3 Oct., Chi (JL, KH). M.C.: 19, Spfld, 3 Aug. (DB). LD: 5 Nov., Evanston (EW).

Vesper Sparrow

E.A.: 3 Oct., Chi (KH). M.C.: 12, Spring L C.A., 15 Oct. (KR). L.D.: **5 Dec.**, JP (*PC); 22 Oct., IBSP (PH).

Lark Sparrow

LD: 4 Sep., **Chi** (TS).

Savannah Sparrow

E.A.: 7 Aug. (3), Chi (JL); 9 Sep., Chi (KH); 15 Sep., Decatur (RP). M.C.: 60, Royalton, 14 Oct. (LS); 14, Clin.L, 8 Oct. (RP). L.D.: 28 Nov. (4), Urbana (RC); 6 Nov., Chi (KH).

Grasshopper Sparrow

M.C.: 5, Spfld, 3 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 10 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Henslow's Sparrow

L.D.: 9 Oct., Chi (AS, JSa); 5 Oct., Zeigler (LS); 5 Oct., Urbana (MDo). Others: 20 Aug. (resident male), Middlefork F.P. (Champaign Co) (RW); 25 Aug., West Frankfort (LS).

Le Conte's Sparrow

E.A.: 4 Oct., Chi (CP); 6 Oct. (2), Clin.L (RP); 8 Oct., Royalton (LS). M.C.: 4, Clin.L, 13 Oct. (RC). L.D.: 24 Nov., Spfld (DB); 22 Nov., West Frankfort (LS).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow

E.A.: 10 Sep., Sang.L (DB); 23 Sep. Chi (fide RB). M.C.: 5, Chi, 28 Sep. (DM); 3, Clin.L, 5 Oct. (MD). L.D.: 13 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 8 Oct., Marion Co (*TF).

Fox Sparrow

E.A.: 23 Sep., Chi (KH); 10 Oct. (10), Urbana (RC). M.C.: 21, West Frankfort, 10 Nov. (LS); 15, Spfld, 8 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 28 Nov., Spfld (DB); 22 Nov., Lockport (JM).

Song Sparrow

M.C.: 36, Spfld, 22 Nov. (DB). L.D. (north): 3 Dec., JP (PC).

Lincoln's Sparrow

E.A.: 29 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 9, West Frankfort, 21 Oct. (LS); 7, Chi, 23 Sep. (JL); 6, Urbana, 5 Oct. (RC). L.D.: 5 Nov. (2), West Frankfort (LS); 3 Nov., JP (PC).

Swamp Sparrow

E.A.: 17 Sep., JP (PC, HR); 18 Sep., Spfld (DB); 26 Sep., Monroe Co (KM). M.C.: 50, Spfld, 24 Nov. (DB); 50, Urbana, 28 Nov. (RC). L.D. (north): 12 Nov., Chi (KH).

White-throated Sparrow

E.A.: 16 Sep., Chi (KH); 20 Sep., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., Pine Hills (Union Co), (KM). M.C.: 100+, Homer, 10 Oct. (JS); 76, JP, 11 Oct. (PC); 65, south Clinton Co, 5 Nov. (KM). L.D. (north): 4 Dec., Chi (KH).

White-crowned Sparrow

E.A.: 16 Sep., Chi (KH); 20 Sep. Spfld (DB). M.C.: 40, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB). L.D. (north): 17 Nov., Evanston (EW). {"Gambels" race}; 20 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Harris' Sparrow

E.A.: **18 Aug.** (imm.), JP (*PR, DA, GSh). L.D.: 17 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 15 Nov., CNC (KWi). Others: 7-10 Oct. (imm.), Urbana (RC); 8 Oct., Chi (KH).

Dark-eyed Junco

E.A.: 18 Sep. (3), Chi (JL); 24 Sep., LChau (KR). M.C.: 400,

Snow Bunting, 8 November 1993, Montrose Beach, Chicago. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

SRSF, 12 Nov. (KR). {"Oregon" race}: 12 Oct. (male), JP (PC); 2 Nov. (female), Evanston (EW); 16 & 17 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB); 28 Nov. (2), Urbana (RC).

Lapland Longspur

E.A.: 13 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 23 Oct., Chi (KH). M.C.: **10,000**, De Witt & Macon Cos, 18 Nov. (MD); 5,000+, Carl.L, 28 Nov. (MSe); 2,000+, Flatville (Champaign Co), 6 Nov. (RC, EC).

Snow Bunting

E.A.: 23 Oct., Chi (KH). M.C.: 150, Chi (Miegs airport), 31 Oct. (fide EW); 100, Heidecke L, 3 Nov. (JM); 50, IBSP, 30 Oct. (fide EW).

Bobolink

E.A.: 14 Aug. (5), Spfld (DB); 14 Aug. (2), near M.Arb (EW). M.C.: 75, Spfld, 21 & 23 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 5 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 2 Oct. (4), Jackson Co (TF).

Red-winged Blackbird

MC: 3,000, Spfld, 15 Sep. (DB). LD: 22 Nov., Evanston (EW).

Eastern Meadowlark

M.C.: 55, Monroe Co, 25 Sep. (KM); 26, Boone Co, 16 Oct. (AB); 23, Spfld, 7 Aug. (DB).

Yellow-headed Blackbird

M.C.: 5 (2 imm., 1 female, 2 male), Boone Co, 20 Aug. (AB). L.D.: 3 Nov. (male), Royalton (LS).

Rusty Blackbird

EA: 2 Oct., Spfld (EC); 3 Oct., Urbana (RC); 9 Oct., Chi (JL); 31 Oct. (2), Rend L (TF). M.C.: 200+, Clin.L, 18 Nov. (MD). L.D.: 29 Nov. (10), Spfld (DB); 9 Nov., Chi (KH).

Brewer's Blackbird

E.A.: 11 Nov. (2 males, 2 females), Homer (JS). M.C.: **44** (1/3 females), Grundy/LaSalle county line (CMc, JMc).

Common Grackle

M.C.: 3,000, Spfld, 20 Sep., 8 & 9 Nov. (DB). LD: 17 Nov. (20), Wilmette (EW).

Brown-headed Cowbird

M.C.: 1,000, Spfld, 11 Aug. (DB).

Orchard Oriole

M.C.: 7, Spfld, 1 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 4 Sep., Spfld (DB); 3 Sep. (2), Braidwood (JM).

Northern Oriole

M.C.: 11, Spfld, 21 Aug. & 1 Sep. (DB). L.D.: **30 Nov.** (ad. male), Farmingdale (Sangamon Co) (DB, DO—photo); 11 Sep., Chi (JL).

PINE GROSBEAK

26 Oct. (male), **Urbana** (*MDo) - 1st Champaign Co record. See seasonal highlights for details.

Purple Finch

E.A.: 2 Sep., Chi (KH); 4 Sep., Urbana (RC); 21 Sep., Johnson Co (TF). M.C.: **50**, Urbana, 30 Oct. (RC). Others: 5 Nov. (2), s. Clinton Co (KM).

House Finch

M.C.: 75 (est. at one feeder), Homer, early Fall (JS); 48, Glenview (feeder), 30 Sep. (EW).

Red Crossbill

EA: 20 Aug. (2), SRSF (KR); 5 Oct. (male), Urbana (RC). M.C.: 15, Evanston, 3 Nov. (RB). Others: 2 Nov., JP (DM).

White-winged Crossbill

13 Nov. (feeder), Libertyville (CC) - 1st Illinois fall record since '89.

Common Redpoll

E.A.: 31 Oct., Wilmette & Chi, resp. (RB & MSw, resp.). M.C.: 100, Rock Cut S.P., 7 Nov. (MV); 70, Clin.L, 29 Nov. (RSa). Others: 2 Nov. (36), CBG (LB), 2 Nov., JP (SF, et al.); 4 Nov., Mallard L F.P. (EW); 6 Nov. (6), Chi (Montrose) (AS); 16-18 Nov. (2), Homer (JS); 19 Nov. (4), Spfld (DB); 20 Nov. (30), near Techny (Cook Co) (fide EW); 20 Nov. (10), Clin.L (RC), 21 Nov. (6), LCNP (CMc, JMc); 24 Nov., Wilmette (JK); 24-27 Nov. (21-22), CBG (LB, AS); 5 Dec. (6), JP (PC). Good influx the first week of Nov.

Pine Siskin

EA: 29 Sep., Spfld (DB). MC: 60, Clin.L, 27 Oct. (RC). LD: 12 Nov. (southbound), Evanston (EW). Others: 5 Nov. (3), Carl.L (KM).

American Goldfinch

M.C.: 200, Jersey Co, 22 Oct. (HW). Others: 8 Sep. (nest with 6 eggs), Braidwood (JM); 30 Nov. (partial albino), Lake Forest (DJ).

Evening Grosbeak

E.A.: 30 Oct. - 3 Nov. (3 male, 4 female), Urbana (EC, m.ob.). M.C.: 22, Gallatin Co, 17 Nov. (TF); 8 (all females), Homer, 31 Oct. (JS); 8, Winnebago Co, 6 Nov. (JDo). Others: 7 Nov. (5), Wilmette (AS); 10 Nov., Wilmette (EW); 14 Nov. (4), Glencoe (LB); 16-17 Nov. (1 male, 1 female), Severson Dells F.P. (Winnebago Co) (DMi); 29 Nov. (male), Cherry Valley (Boone Co) (JD); 30 Nov., Pope Co (TF); 30 Nov. (2 female), Charleston (RBr).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

M.C.: 14, Spfld, 12 Nov. (DB). Others: 7 Nov. (2 at feeder), Monmouth (DHu).

Exotics:

Ringed Turtle Dove

1-4 Aug., Chi (Grant Park) (KH).

Red-billed Quilia

21 Aug., Chi (KH).

Crimson-fronted Parakeet

20 Nov. (2), Evanston (EW).

Dusky-headed Parakeet

15 Oct., Wilmette (EW).

Addendum (Winter 1992-93):

American Crow

M.C.: **67,000**, Danville, 1 Jan. (SB, m.ob.).

Corrigenda

Volume 2 Number 3: *p.* 100. The last sentence of paragraph 1 should read: The annual species totals for these two CBCs vary from the low 80s to the upper 90s.

Volume 2, Number 4:

•Page 121 should read: Spring 1993.

• Photo caption on 148 should read: Ruddy Turnstone, 13 May 1993, Heidecke Lake, Grundy County.

• Photo caption on page 157 should read: Le Conte's Sparrow, 22 April 1993. Magic Hedge. Cook County. This is the same bird depicted on the back cover.

• Index on pages 159 and 160 should also include: Sanders, Jeffrey, Red-breasted Nuthatches Feed Young at Illinois Beach State Park, 22.

Season	Date Reports due to FIELD NOTES EDITOR
WINTER SEASON 1 December - 28 February	**7 March**
SPRING MIGRATION 1 March - 31 May	**7 June**
BREEDING SEASON 1 June - 31 July	**7 August**
FALL MIGRATION 1 August - 30 November	**7 December**

Send winter season notes to
Robert Danley, 2201 Clay Street, Murphysboro, IL 62966.
Send fall and spring migration notes to
Robert Chapel, 306 1/2 West California, Urbana, IL 61801.
Send breeding season notes to
Vernon M. Kleen, Avian Ecology Program, Natural Heritage Division, 524 S. Second St. Springfield, IL 62706.

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* We welcome manuscripts, photographs, and illustrations for possible publication in *Meadowlark*.

* Article topics include unusual bird sightings and nesting accounts, technical papers on bird research, and other articles such as bird finding guides and field identification tips. Joy of birding articles will be considered.

* Manuscripts should be typewritten or computer-generated, double spaced and on only one side of numbered pages. Please send two copies of your manuscript and make sure you keep another for your records.

* If you are able, submit an IBM compatible computer disc in ascii file format or Word Perfect 5.1.

* Include name, address, and day and night time phone numbers. Other pertinent information about your qualifications and background is also helpful.

* We prefer clear black and white or color print photographs. Color slides may also be acceptable.

* We reserve the right to review and edit articles according to style, grammar, accuracy, and readability.

* Send articles, photographs, and inquiries to:

Sheryl De Vore, Chief Editor,
967 Braeburn Road, Mundelein, IL 60060.

* Pen and ink drawings are also accepted. Contact

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Northern Oriole present at the very late date of 1 Dec. 1993 in Farmingdale, IL. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.